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AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN

ADB Adapts Organizational Structures to Objectives (AFRICA INTERNATIONAL, Jun 87)	1
Interview With President, by A. Kader Sangare	1
Report on Reorganization, by Brigitte Blackburn	4

ANGOLA

Soviet Fleet Seen Patrolling Cabinda Coast (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, 18 Jun 87)	7
Dry Season Brings Concerns About Threats to Capital (Carlos da Matta; SEMANARIO, 4 Jul 87)	8
Both Sides in War Preparing Offensives (Carlos Da Matta; SEMANARIO, 11 Jul 87)	11
People's Vigilance Brigades Analyze Organization (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Jul 87)	13
LAASP Establishes Fund for Support of Liberation Movements (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 28 Jun 87)	15
UNITA Seeks Better Image, More Support in Africa (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, 18 Jun 87)	17
Popular Dislike of SWAPO Affecting MPLA (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, 18 Jun 87)	19

Government Offensive Campaign Against UNITA Described (AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, 18 Jun 87)	21
Former UNITA Collaborators Presented to Public (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Jul 87)	24
People's Assembly Establishes Agostinho Neto Order (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Jun 87)	25
Youth Brigade Contribution to National Reconstruction (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Jun 87)	27
Benguela Party Youth Implement Defense, Production Tasks (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 28 Jun 87)	30
Benguela Continues Efforts To Eliminate Black Market (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Jun 87)	33
Offensive Against Black Marketeering Launched in Uije (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Jul 87)	35
Lack of Transport Hampers Domestic Trade in Huambo (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 Jul 87)	36
Intensive Training of Agricultural, Veterinary Personnel (Joaquim Artur; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 Jun 87)	39
Lunda-Sul Agricultural Marketing Campaign Deemed Success (Joao Antonio Interview; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jul 87) ...	42
Livestock Feed Company Foresees Increase in Production (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Jul 87)	44
National Capacity for Textile Production Noted (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Jun 87)	45
Malanje Provincial Lumber Production Described (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Jun 87)	47
First Phase of Metal Working Plant Inaugurated (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Jul 87)	48
Literacy Campaign Gathers New Force in Kwanza-Norte (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Jul 87)	49
Briefs	
Cuban Reinforcements for Menongue	50
MPLA Fears Infiltration	50
New Brigades in Bengo	50
New Deputies Introduced to Caculama	51

Navy Said Combat-Ready	51
Ganda People Liberated	51
Higher Pedagogical Institute Launched	51
Cunene Displaced Return	52
Kwanza-Norte Coffee Harvest	52
Malanje Farm-Marketing Figures	52
Food Plant Inaugurated	52
Internationalist Teachers Honored	52
Refugee Assistance Figures	53
Scholarship Students	53

LIBERIA

Import Restrictions Abolished (DAILY OBSERVER, 29 Jun 87)	54
Legislature Considers Tougher Corruption Laws (Philip N. Wesseh; DAILY OBSERVER, 30 Jun 87)	56
New Budget Approved by Cabinet (DAILY OBSERVER, 10 Jul 87)	58
National Port Authority Officials Dismissed (Philip N. Wesseh; DAILY OBSERVER, 15 Jul 87)	60
Union Calls for Review of Labor Laws (DAILY OBSERVER, 13 Jul 87)	61
Opposition Leaders Call for Reconciliation (Maureen Sieh; DAILY OBSERVER, 29 Jun 87)	62
Opposition Party Claims Dissolution Invalid (John Tucker; DAILY OBSERVER, 3 Jul 87)	64
Government To Redeem Savings Bonds (NEW LIBERIAN, 13 Jul 87)	65
Guthrie Rubber Plantations To Continue Operation (DAILY OBSERVER, 17 Jul 87)	66
Bong County Agriculture Project in Financial Trouble (Maureen Sieh; DAILY OBSERVER, 14 Jul 87)	67
Irregularities May Invalidate Cheiftancy Elections (Abdullah Dukuly; DAILY OBSERVER, 16 Jul 87)	68
Briefs	
Liberian-Japanese Friendship Organization Drive	70
Civil Servants To Receive Salary Arrears	70
British Donate Medical Supplies	70

MAURITIUS

Free Zone Trade Balance Positive in 1986 (L'EXPRESS, 11 May 87)	71
Unions Approve Wage Recommendation (LE MAURICIEN, 23 Apr 87)	73
Workers Front Calls for Recommended Hike (LE MAURICIEN, 9 May 87)	75
MEPZA Wants Smaller Wage Increase (LE MAURICIEN, 6 May 87)	76

MOZAMBIQUE

Red Cross Trains 10,000 Rescue Workers (NOTICIAS, 14 Jul 87)	77
Inhambane Government Outlines Famine Relief Measures (NOTICIAS, 11 Jul 87)	79
Supply Officer Praises Role of FAM (Mussa Kara Chapdat Interview; NOTICIAS, 14 Jul 87)	81
WFDY Plans Aid to Victims of Bandits (NOTICIAS, 1 Jul 87)	83
Doctors Without Frontiers Improve Inhambane Health Care (NOTICIAS, 30 Jun 87)	85
Chicomo People in Dire Need of Food, Medical Aid (Bento Niquice; NOTICIAS, 3 Jul 87)	87
2 Million People Lack Medical, Health Care (NOTICIAS, 21 Jul 87)	89
Lack of Transport Hampers Produce Distribution in Moamba (NOTICIAS, 14 Jul 87)	91
Beira Spillway to Supplement Water Control System (NOTICIAS, 7 Jul 87)	93
Mafambisse Enterprise Resumes Sugar Production (NOTICIAS, 23 Jul 87)	96
Briefs	
Bus Service Reestablished	99
2,000 Repatriated From Zimbabwe	99
Refugees Trained in Zimbabwe	99

Demobilization in Cabo Delgado	100
New Tete Officials	100
Caia, Inhaminga Food Situation Serious	100
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	
Briefs	
African Airline Service	102
SENEGAL	
Reaction to Police Demonstration	
(L'UNITE POUR LE SOCIALISME, May 87; WAL FADJRI, 26 Jun 87)	103
Government Action Explained, by Al Hassane Toure	103
Sanctions Expected, by Birane Gning	105
SOUTH AFRICA	
POLITICAL	
Radio Freedom Notes Country's Links With British Intelligence	
(Dar Es Salaam Radio Freedom in English to South Africa, 20 Jul 87)	107
Report Quotes ANC Sources on Policies, Views	
(Johannesburg Television Service, 21 Jul 87)	108
Heunis Reportedly Softens Stance on Prisoners' Release	
(David Breier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 19 Jul 87)	111
ANC's Slovo on Murder of Members, RSA Tactics	
(BBC World Service, 20 Jul 87)	113
Commentary Notes SADCC Recognition of Economic Reality	
(Johannesburg Domestic Service, 23 Jul 87)	115
'Focus' Column Presents Paper on Negotiated Solutions	
(Leon Louw; SOWETAN, 16, 17 Jul 87)	117
Briefs	
Netherlands Aid to ANC	122

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ADB ADAPTS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES TO OBJECTIVES

Interview With President

Dakar AFRICA INTERNATIONAL in French Jun 87 pp 19-22

/Interview with Babacar NDiaye, president of the African Development Bank, by A. Kader Sangare; date and place not given/

/Text/ /Question/ Your election in 1985 was greeted as the climax of a faultless 22-year career within the ADB group. Consequently, it was anticipated that you would very rapidly take reorganizational measures on the basis of your great knowledge of the firm and its personnel. And yet, you waited, as if you were a stranger not yet familiar with the terrain. Why? Was that the result of calculations or hesitation? Were you afraid of shocking people too suddenly?

/Answer/ It was not a matter of hesitation, but rather, of my approach. For the past 20 years, we have been familiar with the bank at all levels, but not from that observation post! I had to reconcile two things: daily management and getting to know the personnel from my position as president. If I had introduced reforms immediately, they would have said I was trying to reward those who had favored my election and penalize those who were against me. The very day after my election in Brazzaville, President Abdou Diouf gave me the following advice, which I shall always remember: "Mr NDiaye, like the vice president, must forget the past." There resulted a splitting of my personality because I did not want to bring along with me the state of mind which the vice president that I was might have. I set up an advisory committee whose members were chosen on geographic and professional bases. I asked that committee to propose urgent measures to take in short-, medium- and long-range terms. I brought together officials from all levels, from directors to subordinates, in order to make them share my conviction: teamwork benefiting our continent. I made an appeal to those who said they were my friends to put out their hands to others. I began a continuing dialogue with personnel. Last year, we held professional meetings. This year, we held departmental meetings.

I must remind you that the reorganization in question today was perceived of by my predecessor as a necessity. The problem remained pending because of the difficulties he encountered with the board of directors.

Statutorily speaking, the latter has a predominant role with respect to the establishment of structures. In contrast, the president remains the personnel manager. Hiring, transfers, promotions, penalties and dismissals are his job. The president negotiates the drafting of structures with administrators in order to obtain their approval. He engages in discussions with personnel. It is a long process.

Drawing conclusions from the difficulties encountered by my predecessor, I implemented a method so as to obtain the approval of the board of directors concerning structural reorganization, before filling posts of responsibility in terms of the objectives we had set. The method used can be described as follows: 1) an examination of existing dossiers; 2) the creation of working committees asked to reflect upon documents; 3) continuous information to board members so they might form opinions; and 4) recourse to a group of consultants known all over the world, the "Hy Group," which underwent its test of fire with the International Monetary Fund and other development banks. The Hy Group report was discussed and amended.

All these precautions were to lead to the approval of the board of directors on 4 November 1986.

/Question/ Was the reorganization essential? You were personally considered by observers as the "house candidate," which presumes some affection for you on the part of personnel.

/Answer/ One might in fact believe that any president has to introduce his own reorganization, but my motivations are more important. The 1982-1987 program expired at the end of 1986. You know that the bank's programs cover a 5-year period. At the close of those 5 years, we asked ourselves whether or not it was fitting to continue as in the past. Do we have efficient structures in order to face the challenge of the future beginning on 1 January 1987 and that will be characterized by a major mobilization of resources: an increase in the ADB's capital (200 percent); rebuilding ADF /African Development Fund/ resources. Allow me to mention a few figures in order to illustrate the importance of our program.

At the end of 1986, the combined investments of the ADB, the ADF and special funds were an estimated \$8.4 billion since creation of the bank. For the next 5 years alone (1987-1991), the ADB will by itself finance some \$8 billion in investments. Approval has already been won because the increase in the bank's capital will be conclusive during the general assembly soon to take place in Cairo. Negotiations are practically settled; we are awaiting the approval of the member states. This will be one of the largest increases ever recorded by a development bank. From \$6.5 billion, our capital will go up to \$19 billion or \$20 billion. Next, regarding the rebuilding of ADF resources for the 1987-1990 period, we have proposed a program of \$3 billion to the industrialized countries. Based on the indications resulting from our Paris meeting on the subject, we can say that the level of the rebuilding is quite close to that figure. Therefore, for the next 5 years, the bank will have to manage between \$11 billion and \$12 billion, compared with \$8 billion since its creation. Quantitatively speaking, it is extraordinary!

Questions must therefore be asked. Can the structures which we had withstand such growth? Did we have the men we needed, both in terms of numbers and competence? Are our facilities adequate to manage the new portfolio? We must be humble and admit that our structures are somewhat limited. My predecessor had already thought about it when the portfolio to be managed was less voluminous than it is today. The reorganization is based on another substantive reason: Since 1980, Africa has undergone a total upheaval in its economic infrastructures. As a development institution, it is up to us to determine the working tool and type of intervention that might aid our countries to recover. That is why new operational orientations have been drawn up. They concern domains as varied as the loans to structural adjustment programs, advice on macroeconomic matters, promotion of private enterprise, the insertion of African women into the development process and import-export supports. In short, we must rehabilitate the productive sectors of our countries. Do we have the men at home to face such challenges? My answer is yes, but not in sufficient quantities. The training of personnel is definitely a requirement, but it seems to us to be just as important to receive men of experience from other countries in order to enable our institution to grow.

/Question/ Regarding your choice of men, were you not guilty of some betrayals?

/Answer/ Following the adoption of the new structures, the redeployment of personnel was done very methodically. An advisory group was set up around the president to define the rules of the transfers based on precise criteria: experience, training, service. A listing was drawn up containing all upper-level personnel who might be in top positions. The director of personnel may have given two or three names for each position. This basic information enabled the president to name the top officials based on a linguistic and regional quota system, but not sacrificing competence. Competence is the prime value, the No 1 point. I would emphasize that the new structures involved only 49 new posts out of a total of 126. Out of these 49, only 32 were filled and only 4 of these went to persons from the outside. Furthermore, out of 109 posts, 195 were given to domestic personnel. The principle of internal promotion was therefore largely respected. These are the facts. Proof exists. The criteria followed were made known to all personnel. All those who could be promoted from the inside were. We did our best. The remaining 17 posts will be filled by persons brought in from the outside, for the most part. I told the staff that our bank is new and that we must rethink it in terms of the economic factors of the African Continent. The amount of financing (\$12 billion) over the next 5 years is greater than the commitments made over the past 25 years (\$8 billion), even in constant francs. I serve one cause, not myself. I am honest enough to say so and to do so. I will not wage any fight for dead wood.

/Question/ Did you not get caught in your own trap, raising the bar very high in order to justify appointments and especially to be forced to bring in competence from the outside, which seems to be rousing discontent?

/Answer/ If it is a trap, I would like to have that kind of trap. The ADB covers several domains! Competence brought in from the outside will enable us to grow without destroying the career profile of those already on the job.

I must say that it is thanks to the old hands that we do not feel the weight of the dead wood. The ADB has as its mission to organize the positive transfer of resources on the continent, utilitarian resources to be used in the productive sector of our countries.

You speak of discontent! Let us look at the facts: There were already 77 positions. New positions number 49, making a total of 126. The bank has 450 professionals. Of the 450, 126 will be called on to assume top positions. In any organization, it happens that many are called and few are chosen. We have to choose a single person from a group of 15 of the same level. Some of those eliminated may have understandable human reactions. Consequently, can we say that all personnel are unhappy?

I hope that those not named to top posts will be sufficiently open-minded to understand that we must all serve our continent and that they must cooperate loyally.

Report on Reorganization

Dakar AFRICA INTERNATIONAL in French Jun 87 pp 20-22

/Article by Brigitte Blackburn: "Reorganization of the ADB"/

/Text/ Three months from the annual meeting in Cairo, the president of the African Development Bank is proceeding to a wide-ranging shakeup that is creating some unhappiness.

The reorganization of the departments of a large multilateral institution is often a controversial operation. Even if the structural changes are well-received, the way of presenting and applying them is often subject to criticism.

Two concrete examples have recently proved this. They concern two renowned institutions: the World Bank, the leading international development agency, and the African Development Bank (ADB), its counterpart in Africa.

In the former case, the president, Barber Conable, was blamed for delays and inactive participation in one of the most far-reaching reorganization operations of the bank. In the latter case, it is the opposite criticism that is leveled at Senegalese Babacar NDiaye, that of a hasty reorganization.

The reorganization had a common goal in both cases, which was to strengthen the ability of the institutions to engage in ever larger operations but new ones as well so as to respond to the critical needs of a Third World in crisis. New orientations such as analysis of and dialogue on the economic policies of those countries require a very high level of professionalism and competence not always available inside the institutions.

Today, the African Development Bank is at a crossroads. The institution, nearly a quarter of a century old, is getting ready to triple its capital in order to double the volume of loans over the next 5 years. President Babacar NDiaye, who has waged a difficult fight to make the 50 African

nations and 25 nonregional countries accept this spectacular leap forward will be entirely accountable to those partners for the record of his institution.

As soon as he took office in September 1985, he made it clear that he would give the bank a new image and that the reorganization--which some nonregional countries would label as too radical--responds to his concern for reallocating strategic positions so as to put "the right man in the right place," while improving the quality of service. Creation of an office to evaluate operations under the president will be an expression of this effort.

Nor must one forget that this reorganization, the most far-reaching initiated since the creation of the bank, is the conclusion of a long process. Under former president Wila D. Mung'Omba of Zambia, a new organization of the bank was even approved, but the president's hesitation, the anger of certain countries not represented and above all, the prospect of presidential elections caused the failure of its implementation after the board of directors blocked it.

The new president, Babacar NDiaye, has decided to update the structure with the aid of a group of officials. June 1986: The first proposals concerning an "improvement in and rationalization of the general structure of bank departments" encountered the skepticism of administrators and some personnel. Once again, everyone wanted his fair share of the cake. NDiaye then called on the services of an American firm specializing in organization and in September, submitted a new version to the board of directors. After a few modifications, the new organizational chart and a plan for its implementation were made public on 8 November.

The president then held a number of meetings with the different organizational units of the bank to propose structural changes to them, changes essentially consisting in a strengthening of his office, a regionalization of operational departments and the elevation of certain divisions into departments. No fewer than 110 high posts are involved in the changes.

He must still fill the areas of the organizational chart approved by the board of directors, since the latter has no prerogative with respect to the appointment or promotion of bank officials. A presidential advisory group is responsible for supervising all aspects of this reorganization and submitting to the board periodical reports on implementation. The board will then express its reservations. The group will not modify the organizational chart, but will express in detail posts and responsibilities, just as it will define for the president criteria regarding the selection and redeployment of personnel.

In the meantime, NDiaye has decided to set up the structure all at once and not over a period of 2 years, as initially planned. The reason given: This is a whole, whose elements are interdependent and that must be run in before startup of the new 5-year program. Gradual implementation would risk creating an imbalance, without mentioning the consequences of the climate of "Wait and see" on personnel productivity. On 27 February, the president notified the board of directors of how the organizational chart had been filled out, albeit with a few gaps.

The news circulated quickly and by the next day--the president was abroad--rumors were rife in the corridors of the ADB building. Several lists were circulating between 2 and 9 March, date on which the final list would come out. One can easily imagine the atmosphere that reigned in the firm. Tracts would express the feelings of frustration of those who felt unjustly hurt.

For their part, certain administrators from the nonregional countries complained of the upheaval of this almost complete reorganization (72 out of 110 administrative posts changed hands) operated so precipitously and, in general, of the lack of transparency within the bank. They asked to meet with the president informally and he explained to them how, after appointing the officials, he intended to define working methods and procedures governing relations between the different departments, a rationalization operation which he deemed to be of prime importance and which could be implemented only gradually.

In the new organizational chart, one can observe that appointments correspond, with few exceptions, to those proposed by Wila Mung'omba in December 1984, which seems to prove that they respond to criteria of competence and not favoritism. The reorganization essentially consists of a redeployment of personnel and should not require massive hiring. And the president in fact hired only two persons: a woman, Mary Okello, whom he made his special adviser, and Bohran Attalah, new director of the legal department. Nevertheless, several posts still remain to be filled and will probably require an appeal to outside competence. It is also true that last year, the president had brought in several persons from other countries to fill key posts. The bank administration has therefore definitely changed since NDiaye's arrival.

However, it is the regionalization of operations--Africa is now cut in two--and the breakup of several departments that are the main cause of several promotions (49) to posts of director, deputy director and division heads. In the president's entourage, the other appointments are explained by the overriding need to find profiles best fitting the bank's new priorities.

No director or deputy director will lose his title or rank in this shakeup. (Nevertheless, some, by losing key posts, will be demoted, in a sense. Such is the case of Alpha Oumar Sy, who lost his post as secretary general and was named to head the Department of Cooperation.)

In contrast to some criticism, the promotions, which will not be effective until 1 July, will not be ruinously expensive. In most cases, officials promoted will receive between 50,000 and 100,000 CFA francs more, the greatest salary increase being 300,000 CFA francs for a P3 professional promoted--and it is extremely rare--to the rank of division chief (P5).

As for the level of representation of regional countries, those close to the president maintain that the reorganization has made it possible to correct imbalances by giving one or several posts of responsibility to countries not previously represented (case of Zimbabwe) or additional posts to underrepresented countries (such as Algeria and Egypt). It is an often difficult exercise because some of the men in question have from 15 to 20 years service.

ANGOLA

SOVIET FLEET SEEN PATROLLING CABINDA COAST

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] What are regarded as unusual movements by the Soviet fleet and Cuban warships, particularly off the coast of Cabinda, Soyo, Luanda, Lobito and Namibe (the main ports of the country, extensively used for military purposes) have been detected recently. It is presumed that this is due to a policy of intensifying the patrolling of the coast and the waters near the Angolan ports at a time when Soviet and Cuban vessels have been arriving in Angola constantly carrying cargos of a military nature (see p 16).

Soviet naval units--one or two frigates, a transport vessel and a varying number of submarines, at a minimum--are permanently assigned to the naval base in Luanda, which serves as the center for the support and control of these activities. Some of the numerous Soviet fishing vessels operating near Angola also have surveillance assignments.

About 3 months ago, an incident occurred involving a Cuban patrol vessel off the coast of Lobito and a group of SONANGOL divers (foreigners) carrying out an assignment in that area. Before they could identify themselves, the divers became the targets of shots fired from the Cuban ship. The explosion of grenades near vessels anchored offshore is also routine, as a measure designed to prevent sabotage such as occurred in Namibe in June of 1986 (see AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 9, p 1).

In view of the naval resources of the USSR and Cuba assigned to carry out surveillance and patrol missions in Angolan waters, the role which falls to the Angolan Navy (MGPA) in this sector is rather insignificant. On the other hand, the crews of all of the Angolan naval vessels include Soviet advisers, in command posts, among others.

The Angolan Navy currently has six high-speed vessels equipped with OSA-11 missiles, four Sttershen- and two Pohechan-class torpedo boats and a long-range patrol vessel of the Zhuk type. Two years ago, the USSR also sold Angola eight landing craft, three of them equipped to transport amphibious armored vehicles.

5157

CSO: 3442/219

DRY SEASON BRINGS CONCERNS ABOUT THREATS TO CAPITAL

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 4 Jul 87 p 50

[Article by Carlos da Matta: "Angola--Insecurity a Permanent Condition"]

[Text] Luanda does not appear to be the capital of a country at war. A city in which all have already become accustomed to the misgovernment of which it is the victim, the cholera that spreads through its slums (two thirds of its inhabitants) is only surprising because it has not happened a long time ago. Characteristic of urban life are the heaps of rubbish on the sidewalks, the incessant search for food other than on the black market, the constant shutoffs of water and light, and the unheard protests of a population that demands other living conditions.

The mandatory curfew that has been in effect since 1973, has become a routine, and the official propaganda appears to refer to a long-term enemy. Despite that being the way it is in Luanda, the largest part of the country lives in a constant state of insecurity or war, and every year as the dry season approaches (cacimbo), it is usual to speak of the "coming offensive by the FAPLA."

With the exception of 2 or 3 years in which those offensives were on a massive scale, in the remainder they were more an intensification of operations without any great joint aims.

This year the arrival of large amounts and varieties of military materiel leads many local observers to believe a generalized attack against UNITA positions is inevitable, who even add that this was decided at a three-sided meeting (Angola-Cuba-USSR) in Moscow last March. Others, however, paint different scenarios: Optimists say that the Soviets are arming the MPLA-PT to the teeth so that it can defend itself by itself, since in the medium term the withdrawal of Cuban troops is inevitable because of international pressures and domestic discontent. Pessimists, in turn, believe that the Kremlin is only beginning the creation of large and sophisticated arsenals in Angola aimed at a long and generalized conflict in Southern Africa.

What is certain is that the FAPLA have several intentions and that the top political leadership wants by every means, if not to destroy UNITA, at least seriously weaken it.

Basic Concerns

The first of those intentions is to drive it out of the north, where it has some bases hidden in the jungle which could threaten Luanda. To do this, the FAPLA has a force based mainly in units of the capital, Uije and Malanje, reinforced by Cuban contingents and supported by air cover from the Luanda and Negaje bases.

Another basic concern is the zone of influence of the Benguela Railroad, which crosses four large provinces and the "cleanup" of which is closely linked to the attempts of recovery of southern Mexico by the FAPLA. It is now in the possession of UNITA. If the effort is successful, it would have an impact up to southern Kuanza. The force to be activated by the government would also be a mixed Angolan-Cuban force, and the main starting points, as well as air support, are in Huambo and Luenene.

The function of the ninth region, with special impact on Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale, is to block the infiltrations of UNITA in the direction of the center of the country and to make it retreat to its more advanced positions in the K.K. [Kuanza Kubango]. The fifth region (Huila, Kuene, Namibe), in turn is more concerned with the possibility of South African attacks and by the Territorial Force of Namibia. It is in that respect that it installed a considerable array of radars, shelters, and antiaircraft defenses with emphasis on the positions of Lubango, Matala and Cahama. In these two military regions of the FAPLA, the Cuban contingent occupies rearguard positions all along the Namibe-Menongue corridor, with infantry, armored units, detection equipment and missiles.

In any case, the Soviet and Cuban presence on the military staff is of great importance at the level of planning, control of execution and evaluation of situations. At the same time, SWAPO was given the task of causing the greatest upheaval possible in Namibia to reduce South African availability in support of UNITA.

In this respect, according to FAPLA officers, the results have shown themselves to be disappointing. The reverse is what is being seen in the raids by the South African Air Force and by ground units of the territorial force of Namibia, although SWAPO threats have caused some tension in north Namibia.

UNITA Resistance

The capability for resistance of UNITA is in turn very great and its international alliances (declared or discreet) are solid. The combativity of its soldiers is undeniable and it is no secret to anyone that it received material that can oppose that of the enemy. The hypothesis of a crushing military blow is therefore that of driving them out and at the most will result in some localized changes.

The results of military activity in June has already set the balance between the two belligerents. Combats reported by both sides, either in the seventh region of the FAPLA (Benguela, Kuanza-South) or in Uije or Bie, as a rule are ambushes of greater or lesser scope, whose announced casualties are almost always impossible to confirm by independent sources but at any rate are smaller than those announced by the aforementioned communiques. The more important actions were the victory of UNITA at Quirima, located almost in the center of a square made up of the cities of Malanje, Saurimo, Luena and Kuito (Bie), and the success of the FAPLA at the bridge on the Kuche River on the strategic Bie-Huambo highway, when they prevented its sabotage.

The government then organized an exhibit of weapons it declares were captured at the place, and showed them at the 1 May Square in the capital of Bie.

With respect to repeated "mujimbo" (rumors) about the replacement of Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale," it is believed that it will depend on the results of the military operations scheduled, despite the reservations held in several government military circles that deny he has the ability to lead even with a great amount of help from advisers of the ministry.

To establish dates for all these events is very difficult, perhaps even for the forces that confront each other, because of the many variables. However, beginning this month and until October, it is going to be very important to watch the most minute details in the field of battle, domestic and foreign policy, and the practical development of the peaceful feelings of the majority of Angolans.

Absorbed by the immediacy of the war scenarios, the two leaderships appear not to give this last factor all the importance that it deserves and which could make the difference.

If Luanda does not appear to be the capital of a country at war, it is, above all, because the people want to remain aloof from it and to struggle for their own survival.

8908

CSO: 3442/226

BOTH SIDES IN WAR PREPARING OFFENSIVES

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 51

[Article by Carlos Da Matta: "Angola--War of Nerves In the Middle Of Winter"]

[Text] While the international press points to Mavinga as the main objective of the expected FAPLA offensive, independent sources in Luanda point to great movements by the two belligerents in the areas of Munhango and Lucusse (3rd Region--Moxico). The former is located precisely on the Benguela Railroad, which because of its great international economic importance, plays a primary political and military role.

However, it is also true that the two main strongpoints of the 6th FAPLA in the (K.K.) [Kuando Kubango] region aimed at Mavinga, have been accumulating logistic materiel for several months. In these movements, however, there is much of it that is a war of nerves, psychological actions and intoxication, and it is to be expected that the month of July will continue that way.

There is also great activity at the air bases, with the FAPA/DAA as the only service in the government forces that can be considered to be actually modernized, thanks to the increase in useful materials such as helicopters, fighter-bombers, missiles and radars, even though they are not always suitable for antiguerrilla warfare.

On the other hand, the MGPA (navy) continues to be small, and it is the Soviet naval force that directly carries out even patrol missions. In addition to the advantages that it has in the naval base on the Island of Luanda, and Angolan ports in general, for its surface and submarine units, the USSR also has a floating dock at the entry to the Bay of Luanda.

As for the government ground forces, their arsenal was greatly increased in size and armored units were reinforced with heavier tanks. Their transportation equipment appears to be second hand and is suffering an abnormal rate of breakdowns and complete stoppages. A large part of the artillery, in the words of some FAPLA officers, dates back to World War II.

With respect to the human factor, government leaders give signs of seeking to increase the number of personnel at all costs and it is in that sense that it has increased measures to capture evaders (whose number is estimated in the high thousands), arousing the protests of families and pacifist sectors.

On the other hand, UNITA announced it has initiated its "winter" campaign, but up to the time we write this article we cannot find any confirmation of activities other than the usual.

In several coastal cities, cholera continues to claim victims and only after this epidemic appeared was rubbish removed in some zones of the capital. With respect to the communiques of the last meeting of the MPLA-PT Central Committee, they contained nothing that could indicate the opening of a new phase in Angolan life soon, although the mixed Portuguese-Angolan commission aroused some curiosity among the population, where various strata believe that Portugal may help to resolve their basic concern: Food supplies.

An eloquent fact is that the dollar this month has exceeded an exchange value on the black market of 2,100 kwanzas, compared to the 30.2 kwanzas on the official market.

8908

CSO: 3442/226

PEOPLE'S VIGILANCE BRIGADES ANALYZE ORGANIZATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 11

[Text] The second regular session of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV] Provincial Committees was held in Luanda yesterday. The session was chaired by Provincial Secretary Mariano da Costa Garcia, "Puki," member of the MPLA-Workers Party.

Present, among others, were the BPV National Committee Secretary and member of the Party Central Committee, Alexandre Lemos de Lucas, and Joao Tuta, member of the Party Provincial Committee and chief of the section for the defense and security bodies.

The meeting approved, with amendments, the minutes of the first regular session of the BPV Provincial Committee, the report of the second regular session, and it ratified the report of the Executive Committee on the first quarter of 1987.

It also heard the report on the financial balance, the cycle of seminars of the various areas of the BPV National Committee, as well as about the broad organizational offensive.

In addition to that, it analyzed the system of information and statistics of the BPV and it recommends its implementation in greater depth; the question of charging membership dues, the recruiting of more citizens and the creation of a larger number of brigades and intermediate committees.

When he opened the meeting yesterday morning, Mariano Puki declared that the BPV and the brigade members of Luanda Province have complied in exemplary and self-sacrificing manner with the principles for which they were created, as well as with the mission given to them in this difficult phase of our revolutionary process in the organization of society in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

"Participation by the population has been slow but sure," said the speaker, who added that this is a task that lacks great drive because as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in the opening speech of the First BPV National Conference: "The structures of the People's Vigilance Brigades should be strengthened even more, their organization improved and their work methods rationalized in such a way as to enfold millions of citizens throughout national territory."

"Bota Militar" Received Scholarship Students

The secretary of the BPV National Committee, Colonel Alexandre Lemos de Lucas "Bota Militar," member of the Party Central Committee, met Monday in Luanda with 16 scholarship students who attended a basic course at the National School of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) in the Republic of Cuba.

Col Bota Militar recommended to the recent graduates that they make maximum use of their individual capacities and abilities in the practical application of the experiences acquired.

Remember, this is the second group of BPV cadres graduated from the "Lazaro Facundo" National CDR of Cuba within the framework of the agreements existing between the BPV and the CDR.

8908

CSO: 3442/230

ANGOLA

LAASP ESTABLISHES FUND FOR SUPPORT OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Benguela--A fund for the support of national liberation movements will be established in the province of Benguela within the next few days. This undertaking, which falls within the framework of the resolution of the conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, is being sponsored by the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples (LAASP).

Sebastiao Antonio, the representative of the movement in Benguela, told the ANGOP that the practical implementation of this resolution is designed precisely to make the people's masses aware of the need for solidarity with the struggle of all peoples against regimes of exploitation and oppression and for their political independence.

The success of this major gesture of solidarity with the people still being exploited and colonized therefore demands of each citizen a revolutionary, patriotic and militant spirit based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The struggle for the economic, social and political well-being of a people demands support from all of the domestic and foreign community resources as a guarantee of their material and technical progress, as well as the winning of their rights, this LAASP official went on to say.

When asked about the first national conference of the LAASP, which is scheduled to be held in the capital of the country this year, Sebastiao Antonio explained that the province of Benguela may be heavily represented at that event, although its preparations are still in the initial stage.

He also said that the rescheduling of the first national conference of the LAASP may make it possible to better interpret the need for solidarity with all the peoples in the world struggling against the deceitful policies of the international imperialists, as well as making it possible to strengthen its base structure.

Also in connection with the process of collecting funds for the support of national liberation movements, the provincial representative of the LAASP in

Benguela explained that at this point, no requirements have been established, so that such support depends solely on the desire and interest of both enterprises and individual citizens.

It should be noted that the provincial office of the LAASP in Benguela is currently engaged in a process of recruiting collective and individual members for the organization.

The results of this effort, Sebastiao Antonio also added, are being seen increasingly with every passing day. Thirty enterprises with headquarters in the municipalities of Benguela, Lobito and Baia Farta have already been enrolled as affiliates of the LAASP, thus becoming permanent partners of this organization.

5157

CSO: 3442/215

ANGOLA

UNITA SEEKS BETTER IMAGE, MORE SUPPORT IN AFRICA

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] The UNITA has in recent months pursued persistent efforts to broaden its audience and increase its support in Africa. Its undertakings, oriented in particular toward countries which have traditionally been supporters of the MPLA on the Angolan issue, have been encouraged by the United States and also by political and financial circles in Europe (France and the FRG).

Within the framework of these UNITA efforts, the dispatch of missions by this movement to such countries as the Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Chad, Niger and Benin has recently been noted. It has been learned that the delegates of the UNITA have been welcomed in those countries by the foreign ministers, and in some cases the host has been the chief of state.

With the beginning of public support for the UNITA in the United States, the attitudes of many African countries toward the Angolan problem have changed. The substantial advantage over the UNITA which the MPLA enjoyed in terms of supporters began to dwindle, and it has now virtually lost even the unconditional support of such countries as the Congo.

At the end of last year, Denis Sassou Nguesso, acting as president of the Congo and also in his capacity as president of the OAU, met in Brazzaville with a high-ranking leader of the UNITA, Tito Chingunji (see AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 14, p 8). This and other facts, such as the conciliatory tone Nguesso used in discussing the Angolan issue, have created a certain unease in the relations between Luanda and Brazzaville.

Using discreet channels and methods, Nguesso has tried to encourage the MPLA to negotiate with the UNITA. The USSR is exerting pressure on Nguesso to abandon this line of action and to show "greater understanding" with regard to Luanda. But, irritated with the Soviet pressure, Nguesso cancelled a visit to the USSR which had been scheduled for this month.

No African country is an open and official supporter of the UNITA, although it is known that some (Morocco, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Zaire and Cameroon) have secretly supplied aid. When Senghor was president, Senegal too was one of the best partners of the UNITA, but its policy has changed, although it continues to maintain links with the Angolan rebels in discreet fashion.

In its efforts to limit the diplomatic maneuvering room of the government of Luanda in Africa, the UNITA has now succeeded in gaining access and being heard, which had rarely happened before the beginning of 1986. Its efforts have also led some countries (Kenya, Mali, the Central African Republic, Chad and Niger) to adopt a more neutral attitude where the Angolan conflict is concerned.

Air connections to the UNITA zones in Angola (Jamba), which prior to 1986 were provided only from South Africa, may now originate in countries such as Zaire and Cameroon. With the more open attitudes he is seeking to develop in Africa, Savimbi hopes to achieve success in one of the main goals of his political strategy--sending the Angolan problem back to the OAU.

The Angolan government has tried to offset the efforts of the UNITA and hoped to impose a serious setback on it when it established diplomatic relations with Morocco (see AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 5, p 9). But to date, nothing has changed. The UNITA, which has a representative in Rabat, continues to enjoy the broad support of Morocco, including a military portion.

5157

CSO: 3442/219

ANGOLA

POPULAR DISLIKE OF SWAPO SAID AFFECTING MPLA

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 10

[Text] The notorious hostility on the part of the Angolan people of which the SWAPO is the target has been increasing, in a spiraling effect which is also being felt increasingly by the MPLA leadership itself. Although official statements continue to reflect confidence in and solidarity with the SWAPO, in private Angolan leaders are voicing harsh criticisms of Sam Nujoma's movement.

The critical tone in which Angolan officials are referring to the SWAPO is nothing new (see AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 1, p 13), and it is greatly influenced by what they regard as the "political and military incompetence" of the organization, in contrast to the abundant support and facilities it enjoys. In this connection, the SWAPO is regarded as the "most luxurious" guerilla movement of all time.

Where the Angolan people are concerned, the unsatisfactory atmosphere surrounding the SWAPO is fed by the attitudes and behavior regarded as "hardly suitable" which consistently characterize members of the Namibian movement in Angola. Nor is their image benefited by the relative ostentation of their lifestyle, which contrasts with the situation of generalized penury in which the people of Angola live.

Members of the SWAPO sell foodstuffs and other goods of first necessity, which they obtain thanks to international support, on the black market. There have also been known cases (the protagonist in one of them was an officer in Lubango) of trafficking in foreign exchange, specifically the exchange of rands for other currencies.

In the realm of common crime, the most scandalous cases have generally led to the imprisonment of those responsible on the orders of the SWAPO leaders. This policy, proper in principle, nonetheless works against the SWAPO in the end, in view of the reports appearing later about the treatment of the prisoners by the SWAPO and the very vague terms they serve in jail.

The existence of lockup cells at a number of the SWAPO camps in Angola is known. However, witnesses regarded as reliable say that the majority of those

kept in them were put there for political reasons, or are militants who resisted the well-known despotism and brutality of the officers.

Another factor which has augmented popular criticism of the SWAPO is the involvement of Namibian combatants in the Angolan civil war. This occurs in terms of small patrol units, but also through the participation of sizable forces in the major offensives against the UNITA. The SWAPO also participates in vigilance campaigns at sensitive points (the Leba range, among others).

The Namibian organization has two main command centers in Angola, in Luanda and Lubango, and also training camps in various provinces, specifically Huila (north of Lubango), Benguela and Kuanza-Sul. The camps are generally mobile ones, so designed in order to prevent the South African special services (which have apparently succeeded in infiltrating the organization) from locating them.

For this reason, the training of the SWAPO recruits is carried out in Angolan Army units or at Cuban bases, and the camps merely serve as transit points along a line which runs from Luanda to Cunene.

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CSO: 3442/219

GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNITA DESCRIBED

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 16

[Text] The expectation that a definite intensification of the military effort of the government in Luanda in its struggle against the UNITA is imminent is one point of coincidence now in some of the recent analyses of the situation in Angola. But a certain disparity is clearly to be seen in the predictions being made as to the results of such an effort. However, doubts that Luanda will succeed in inflicting annihilating defeats on the UNITA seem to prevail.

A common denominator in a number of the analyses is the assertion that the MPLA regime needs to win military triumphs in order to reestablish an atmosphere of national confidence. They would also serve to give impetus to a political strategy designed to discredit and isolate the UNITA abroad. Moreover, the regime needs to weaken the UNITA psychologically and to do it damage in order to compromise any growth in its military machine, which is tending to become dangerous.

The factual element which is the main basis for the predictions that continuing military operations will be launched against the UNITA, i.e., that a large-scale offensive is in the offing, is the rearmament of the government army, the FAPLA.

A reliable estimate puts the value of the Soviet weapons supplied to Angola from the middle of January to the beginning of May at about a billion dollars.

Classified information suggests that the new Soviet supplies have included not only tactical missiles, but strategic (medium-range) ones as well. The FAPLA arsenal is now regarded as more powerful and complete than that of the well equipped army of Ethiopia. On the other hand, and this fact has given rise to a number of questions, concerning both quantity and sophistication, this arsenal clearly exceeds the needs of the regime on the level of the struggle against the UNITA.

The Antiaircraft Defense (DAA) branch now has a panoply of SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-8 and SA-9 missiles, in addition to a vast range of antiaircraft artillery, including rapid-fire 57 mm cannon and some modernized versions of the ZU-23-2, ZSU-23-4 and ZSV-57-2 multiple batteries. Large quantities of heavy chemical explosives have also been supplied.

All of these materials, including a voluminous quantity of reserve ammunition, were conveyed to Angola via a gigantic air and sea bridge (see AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 17, p 11). In recent weeks the port of Namibe has had a great influx of Soviet (Morflot) and Cuban (Mambisa) ships, as well as Angolan coastal vessels carrying military cargo.

The equipment unloaded in the port of Namibe was consigned to the Fifth Military Region of the FAPLA (including Namibe, Huila and Cunene, with a force of 30,000 men supported by 10,000 Cubans). The destruction of the Cuchi River bridge continues to interfere with use of the railroad for the transport of materials as far as Menongue. Transportation to that point, where the headquarters of the Sixth Region (Kuando-Kubango and Moxico) is located, has been carried out from Luanda by military and civilian aircraft.

One of the policies of the Angolan General Staff is to avoid involvement in operations requiring great troop strength, not only to prevent massive casualties like those in 1985 (2,000 killed), but also to get around the problem of low morale and insufficient combativity on the part of the soldiers. On the highest level of the military hierarchy, there is a certain triumphalism concerning the capacity of the FAPLA, but this feeling is less evident on the lower levels.

This General Staff policy may result in the more intensive use in the struggle against the UNITA of long-range artillery (new SU-100 cannon have been supplied) and tanks (new BM-P1 and PT-57 attack vehicles). The Air Force, which was rendered vulnerable when the UNITA introduced Stinger missiles (40 aircraft shot down thus far in 1987), is now carrying out missions under heavy restrictions--flying at very low or very high altitudes or following river courses.

During his visit to Washington in May, Jeremias Chitunda, vice president of the UNITA, succeeded in persuading the Pentagon to supply Tow antitank rockets, which drastically increase the vulnerability of the armored equipment of the FAPLA. Last year, the United States had already supplied the UNITA with Law antitank weapons, which are less sophisticated than the Tow (a portable missile which is extremely accurate and destructive).

Using deductive methods, it has been predicted that the FAPLA strategy for the next military campaign against the UNITA will be based on the launching of operations along the Munhango-Cangamba and Luena-Lucusse-Lumbala-Nguimbo axes, with a view to taking from the rebels the positions they hold along those respective routes, as well as the bridge over the Cuango River. The columns following these two routes would eventually link up with the forces stationed along the Menongue-Cuito Cuanavale axis for the launching of a final attack on Mavinga (see further details in AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, No 17, p 11).

The analyses of the capacity of the UNITA to resist this pressure from the FAPLA do not always coincide. Some analysts feel that its strength in equipment and troops, taking its defensive position into account, would enable it to resist the FAPLA without suffering great casualties. Other analysts, however, maintain that under the present circumstances, the UNITA will have to rely on South African support.

A military report to which AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL obtained access does not recognize any clear advantages for the FAPLA over the UNITA in the offensive and defensive roles, respectively, which fall to these two forces. That document points to the "moral deterioration" of the government troops, their inadequate logistic support, poor staffing, and further, the harmful atmosphere of dispute between the Angolan commanders and the Cuban and Soviet advisers.

Apart from this, the report questions the real usefulness of the weapons with which the FAPLA is equipped, describing them as better suited to a conventional war in Europe than to a conflict with the characteristics of that in Angola. It also expresses the view that the high technological level of some of the Soviet weapons supplied to Angola (especially aircraft and missiles) works against efficient functioning, because of the maintenance requirements.

5157

CSO: 3442/219

ANGOLA

FORMER UNITA COLLABORATORS PRESENTED TO PUBLIC

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 87 p 12

[Text] Huambo (from our bureau)--In this city, 13 former collaborators with the UNITA puppet group have benefited from clemency and were introduced yesterday to residents of Cavongue District, Cacilhas Commune.

The pardoned countrymen, most of whom are in the "third stage" of life (elderly) and more easily duped by the traitors, helped the bandits obtain food, gave them shelter and supplied military information.

They were introduced during a popular rally led by Pedro Eugando, first secretary of the Huambo Municipal Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, and attended by several government and party leaders in the province.

The first secretary used this occasion to denounce the new attempts by the enemy to place bombs in public places, [endangering] innocent people, including children.

Pedro Eugando informed the people that the bombs had again been detected in Huambo Municipio, placed there by infiltrated enemy agents, some of whom are already standing trial in the revolutionary court.

The official reported that these enemy agents carry the bombs in opaque plastic bags. They walk along, looking like normal pedestrians, and then throw the packages in locations where large numbers of people are concentrated.

In this regard, Eugando, who is a member of the Party Provincial Committee, municipal first secretary and also municipal commissioner, appealed for increased vigilance to purge the enemy agents from our midst.

Pedro Eugando announced the arrest of a group of armed assailants, members of the counterrevolutionary organization, who were terrorizing the districts and thus the city, stealing property belonging to the people and the state and later selling it again at exorbitant prices.

He also denounced some action committees that had accepted false statements from speculators and other easy-living types, as well as some countrymen who had diverted medicines meant for hospitals to the black market.

In conclusion, he urged the people to close ranks behind the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and to combat regionalism.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ESTABLISHES AGOSTINHO NETO ORDER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The Assembly of the People, by means of Resolution No 3/85 signed by its president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has created the Agostinho Neto Order, that highest organ of state power announced yesterday.

This document provides that the order will be awarded by the People's Assembly on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, other bodies in the central administration of the state, local people's government bodies, higher educational or scientific research establishments, political, social and mass organizations, or officially recognized scientific, cultural, artistic or athletic organizations.

It also says that the Agostinho Neto Order will be awarded to Angolan citizens and foreigners, heads of state and government, political or social leaders, outstanding personalities or representatives of other nations who have distinguished themselves in the struggle for the liberation of the peoples.

In this connection, it goes on to add that all of those who demonstrate friendship with the Angolan revolution or who earn international prestige in political, social or economic struggles in favor of the peoples, or who make valuable contributions to the consolidation of peace and peaceful coexistence will be eligible for the award.

The People's Assembly resolution provides that the order can be awarded posthumously to a recipient who is no longer living, and the insignia and documents connected with the award will be presented to a member of the family of the deceased, after, it is emphasized, the latter has been duly identified as such.

The People's Assembly has decided, moreover, that the insignia of the order or a symbol representing it should be worn during solemn and official ceremonies and rites and on commemorative dates.

Resolution No 3/85 referred, among other things, to the virtues of the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto as the leader of the Angolan revolution, and the resulting legitimate and dignified place in the history of the Angolan people to which he is entitled.

In this connection, it notes that the late President Agostinho Neto mobilized and organized the entire people in a spirit of national unity for the liberation struggle, which he himself led in worthy and heroic fashion to its culmination in independence.

The resolution praises the work of Agostinho Neto after independence was won in his effort to build socialism in Angola, and his tireless struggle to improve the conditions of life for the Angolan people, and also to win a prestigious and dignified place in the concert of nations.

5157

CSO: 3442/215

YOUTH BRIGADE CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The voluntary work being done by the Youth Brigades is the result of the need to improve and promote the activities of young people in carrying out the immediate tasks in the national reconstruction sector.

These brigades are groups made up of young workers, peasants, students and soldiers, or employees in the service and public sectors, who voluntarily carry out tasks of an economic and social nature.

There are two types of brigades. The permanent ones are established at educational institutions and in military units, and the temporary brigades are made up of young people mobilized at the enterprises, work centers, and factories. Their purpose is to contribute to tasks in support of national reconstruction.

Throughout the 5-year period between 1982 and 1986, groups of young people, working side by side with the laborers, peasants and settlement residents, spontaneously participated in production and in the harvesting of farm crops. They did outstanding work in the harvesting of coffee, corn, fruits and vegetables; in the building of schools and medical stations in rural sectors; in the construction and repair of roads and bridges; in clearing roadsides of weeds; and many other undertakings.

This work was done with the participation of 2,465 Youth Brigades made up of 84,280 volunteer brigade members. This figure includes 172 brigades with 9,242 members in 1982, 414 brigades with 32,476 members in 1983, 790 brigades with 13,804 members in 1984, and 1,170 brigades with 28,758 members in 1985.

The recognition by the party of the contribution of the volunteer Youth Brigades to the building of school infrastructures, the harvesting of coffee and the other activities pursued during the students' vacation period, as well as the cleanup and beautification of towns and cities, should be emphasized.

The lack of a clear definition, sensitivity, commitment and cooperation in some state bodies which control the labor force to some extent limited the mass participation of young people in productive tasks. On the other hand,

the ministries, enterprises and production units do not always show readiness to accommodate the youthful manpower mobilized and to pay for their work.

As a result, the JMPLA-JP will continue its efforts with the competent party and state structures to obtain an annual definition of specific tasks for the volunteer Youth Brigades to carry out, including specification of the material and technical support to be provided to them, as well as the compensation due for the work they do.

The youth organization of the party will continue to encourage young workers, peasants, students, soldiers and employees of the service and government sectors to participate in voluntary work, so that they can contribute increasingly to the resolution of the problems of the people.

The JMPLA-JP and the student associations will organize and mobilize the students and teachers with a view to keeping educational institutions clean and beautiful.

The party youth will continue to mobilize the volunteer Youth Brigades for committed participation in all of the tasks of national reconstruction, so that they can contribute to increasing production and productivity and to the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance.

Youth Production Detachments

The Youth Production Detachments are groups of youth workers organized by the JMPLA-JP. They staff the young workers in the production units in order to strengthen the sponsoring role of youth in production, with a view to increasing production and labor productivity. They exercise a great influence on the members and other workers, encouraging their ever greater active and selfless participation in the socialist competition plans.

Between 1983 and 1986, 283 detachments were organized, involving 18,703 young people, both members and nonmembers of the party youth. In some provinces (Benguela, Uige, and Kwanza-Sul), the DJP, working with the enterprises, drafted and carried out concrete production plans, and their members received remuneration for their work.

The greatest difficulties encountered were the lack of raw materials for industry and the irregular supply of electrical energy and water. These problems significantly hindered the normal functioning of the DJP. However, the future development of these detachments depends above all on the commitment and the supervision of the JMPLA-JP structures on the various levels.

The report of the Central Committee to the Second Congress included this instruction: "The JMPLA-JP will have to undertake a serious effort to staff the young workers, and it must also contemplate their social problems so as to become a dynamic element in their solution."

In this connection, the JMPLA-JP will devote great attention to the organization and labor education of the young workers so as to raise the level

of their labor awareness, leading them to adopt in practice a conscientious attitude toward their duties in the process of the economic and social development of our country.

The youth organization of the party will mobilize and organize the peasant youth in the farm enterprises, and will organize Youth Production Detachments in the territorial coffee enterprises with the young workers in this sector as their members, so as to ensure an ever greater contribution to increasing productivity.

Specialized Youth Brigades

The First Special Party Congress set forth the responsibilities of the young people in carrying out seemingly difficult tasks.

On the basis of these guidelines, new undertakings were planned to involve the JMPLA-JP in the implementation of tasks called "youth shock projects." In this way the Special Youth Brigades, made up of young workers, organized for the purpose of participating in projects of a special nature, made their first appearance in the life of our organization.

The Specialized Youth Brigades, which have been in the process of organization since 1983, took positive steps to resolve various difficulties in the construction sector, in particular by increasing the number of school infrastructures in the rural sector. A large number of primary level schools have been built in the rural sector, along with other projects involving nurseries, medical stations and residences for teachers and military veterans.

In 5 years, a total of 71 Specialized Youth Brigades, with 7,556 young members, were organized. These figures include 17 BJE organized in 1983, with 2,728 members; 28 BJE with 1,370 members in 1984; and 26 BJE with 3,458 members in 1985.

The Specialized Youth Brigades provide a tremendous organized potential made available to the state for the implementation of economic and social tasks in the country. They include thousands of young people who, voluntarily mobilized through their vanguard organization, the JMPLA-Party Youth, are rallying to support national reconstruction.

Experience has shown that due to a lack of cooperation and commitment on the part of certain state bodies, this potential has not been suitably utilized. In this connection, the future development of these units must necessarily depend on greater state commitment and cooperation in defining the concrete tasks included in the plans for the socio-economic development of the RPA.

As a result, the JMPLA-JP will continue its efforts with party and state bodies to ensure that concrete tasks called "youth shock projects" will be established annually on the basis of the country's economic development plans for the purpose of utilizing the Specialized Youth Brigades.

5157

CSO: 3442/215

BENGUELA PARTY YOUTH IMPLEMENT DEFENSE, PRODUCTION TASKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The Benguela Provincial JMPLA-Party Youth Committee has been meeting in the city of Lobito since last Thursday to draft measures adapted to the real situation in the province in order to implement the guidelines of the Second Congress.

The building of schools in various locations in the province and more extensive and better consciousness-raising and mobilization work with the members of the organization in the youth sector, as well as ensuring their fuller participation in the production and defense activities of the fatherland, are the issues on which the participants in the regular meeting will focus their attention.

The planning of tasks for the second half of this year and an analysis of the activities pursued to date; a study of the General Military Service Law; the planning and holding of a week of solidarity with the FAPLA combatants; and the participation of young people in the tasks of the 14th phase of the battle for literacy will also be discussed.

The members of the Provincial Committee of the JMPLA-Party Youth will also analyze the results of the first phase of basic political training for the members of the Party Youth, as well as assessing the results of the organizational competition launched in salute to the Second Congress of the organization.

Anapaz de Jesus Neto, provincial first secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth, who presided over the work of this second ordinary session of the committee, explained to those present at the meeting the need for greater involvement in the mobilization of the youth strata for the tasks of production, study and defense.

In discussing the campaign against excessive prices and graft being pursued in the province, Anapaz de Jesus Neto emphasized the need for active participation by the members in order to ensure its full success. He urged the young people to regard this as a priority task.

This member of the National Party Youth Committee said that the participation of young students in the vacation plans should make a basic contribution to the agricultural, industrial and fishing sectors.

On the other hand, in addition to the work of the meeting, the participants will attend a lecture on the speech delivered by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the closing session of the Second Congress. The speaker will be the secretary of the National Committee for the Productive and Social Sectors, Serafim Cananito.

Meanwhile, members of the Provincial Committee of the Party Youth will participate in voluntary work at the salt works of the regional enterprise in that sector, which is located in Lobito. It will be followed by a cultural session.

The opening session of the second regular meeting of the JMPLA-Party Youth was attended by the first municipal party secretary in Lobito, Jose Morena, as well as the president of the Secondary Students' Association (AAEM), Filipe Makemba.

School Construction

Lobito--The JMPLA-Party Youth has begun to carry out a construction program in the province of Benguela which will provide 33 schools for primary students on the basic regular educational level, the first provincial secretary of the Party Youth organization, Anapaz de Jesus, announced in Lobito.

According to the plan, which was presented during the second regular meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Party Youth, held in the city of Lobito, 12 schools are to be completed by December 1988, in the municipalities of Benguela and Lobito. Each will have eight classrooms, and they will be able to accommodate a total of 6,620 pupils overall.

During the same period, 21 schools are also to be built of adobe or wattle and daub in the other seven municipalities in the province. Each municipality will have three schools containing two classrooms, and these schools will be able to accommodate a total of 1,800 pupils.

Members of the youth organization of the party, young people in the ranks of the defense, security and domestic-order agencies and the mass and social organizations, organized in voluntary Youth Brigades coordinated by the JMPLA-JP, were mobilized to ensure the dynamic advance of the plan.

In view of the complexity of this major effort, the Party Youth will have the regular practical assistance of the Ministry of Construction in connection with the distribution of construction materials, community services and the provision of blocks, mud bricks, metal plates, cement, wood, and other materials, as well as the evaluation of financial costs, transport facilities and other needs.

It is the task of the Ministry of Education to coordinate with the commissariats and community services the study and distribution to the communes of the draft model for the schools to be built.

The schools will be turned over to the various municipal offices of the MPLA-Labor Party by the Party Youth during the commemorative ceremonies scheduled for 10 December 1988.

5157

CSO: 3442/215

ANGOLA

BENGUELA CONTINUES EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE BLACK MARKET

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jun 87 p 12

[Text] The measures undertaken to combat exorbitant pricing and graft within the context of the massive campaign launched by Maj Manuel Joao Lourenco, a member of the Central Committee of the party and provincial commissar of Benguela, are continuing in that province. Along with this, consciousness-raising efforts are also under way with the workers and the residents to achieve their total support of the process.

Within the framework of the efforts to eliminate graft and overpricing, the establishment of 42 work teams headed by provincial party and government and mass and social organization leaders should be noted.

The provincial authorities have ordered all the closing of the unofficial markets, which are to be found mainly in the cities of Benguela and Lobito and in the commune of Catumbela, as an emergency measure.

Along with the shutdown of the so-called "parallel markets," the system of checking on the movement of goods on the provincial and interprovincial levels is being strengthened. This effort has the support of the bodies responsible for defense and security and domestic order, mainly in the port, airport and highway systems.

On the other hand, the provincial authorities have focused attention on Vale do Cavaco, which according to the provincial commissar, Maj Manuel Joao Lourenco, was considered a prohibited zone for domestic consumption. The provincial authorities met Tuesday with state and private farmers in that agricultural zone.

At the meeting, the current production and productivity indices were examined and new ways of raising them were analyzed, with emphasis on the cultivation of bananas in order to begin exporting them again to foreign markets.

At the meeting, at which the deputy provincial commissar for the ODP and Territorial Troops, Antonio de Carvalho Bentecourt, presided, measures designed to combat the continuing product thefts were approved.

The incorporation of all of the farmers in the valley in the reserve and territorial troop battalions in order to garrison the crop areas was suggested as one of the measures to be adopted to combat the thieves.

Within the context of the educational meetings held, a consciousness-raising session on the need to combat theft and graft was held Tuesday at the Africa Textile enterprise for workers and residents.

The mass campaign to combat these evils extends to all of the sectors of economic and social life in the province, as well as the residential zones.

5157

CSO: 3442/215

ANGOLA

OFFENSIVE AGAINST BLACK MARKETEERING LAUNCHED IN UIJE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 87 p 3

Text] Uije--A meeting was held recently in this city to discuss the campaign against speculation and profiteering, launched by the authorities of Uije Province. The meeting was led by Julio Tungo, secretary of the Department of Economic, Social and Productive Development, of the Party Provincial Committee.

During the meeting, which was attended by cadres in the ideological sphere and other officials connected with the area, Julio Tungo noted the need to enlist all the people in the Popular Vigilance brigades, to facilitate the detection of speculators and profiteers.

The participants were also informed of some guidelines recommended by the party and government leadership regarding the offensive against speculation and profiteering and were urged to put these guidelines into practice, to put a stop to this evil, which hurts working people.

The fourth phase of the basic political courses for members of the JMPLA-Party Youth began recently in this city, in a ceremony led by Joaquim Domingos Canhoca, first secretary of the Uije Province Committee for the youth organization.

In the ceremony, which was attended by hundreds of members of the Party Youth from the principal provincial municipios, some decisions were announced that came out of the third ordinary meeting of the Uije Municipal Committee of the Party Youth.

Addressing the youths, the first secretary of the Uije Province JMPLA-Party Youth stressed the importance of raising the level of political-ideological awareness of members of the organization; he urged the young people to carry out the decisions of the Second Congress of the Party Youth, which recommended that the youth engage in concrete action.

During the ceremony, certificates were presented to the instructors who had taught political classes during the first and third phases of this process and also to the party members who had participated in the classes.

6362
CSO: 3442/233

LACK OF TRANSPORT HAMPERS DOMESTIC TRADE IN HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Huambo (from our bureau)--The difficulty in shipping products from the coast to the Central Plain is the major obstacle hampering the activities of the Domestic Trade Ministry in Huambo Province. The dynamism is there and is demonstrated by the local agencies, but, without products, without transportation, there can be no trade.

During the first half of the year, the shops which sell essential goods were restocked only twice, in insufficient quantities to meet the minimum needs. Local agriculture, which could be making a contribution, is still far from fulfilling its role. Rural marketing is something only talked about. It exists, but the products have either not arrived or, if they have, there is no prospect for their distribution.

The Wholesale Food Enterprise [EGROSBAL] claims to have received 3063,004,986 kilograms of various products during the first 6 months of the year, in addition to the existing stocks, and has distributed 3512,642.0 kilograms to the retail companies [figures as published]. It is difficult for the company to predict how much it will distribute in the next 6 months, in view of the persisting transport problems. According to a report by the Provincial Office of the Domestic Trade Ministry [MINCI], the existing stock is inadequate to meet the needs of a population estimated at more than 1.5 million.

Despite the problems, by the end of the first half of the year the company had contributed 1,732,745 kwanzas to the General State Budget [OGE], in addition to the revenues realized in 1986.

The Wholesale Food Enterprise distributes merchandise to the companies which constitute the official marketing system; namely, EREMISTA [Domestic Trade Mixed Retail Company], ENCODIPA [National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products], EMPROTEL [Domestic Trade Hotel Company] and ANGHOTEL [Angolan Hotel Enterprise], all of which are state economic units.

This extremely important wholesale company also provisions hospitals, homes, penitentiaries and religious institutions. As in other provinces, the distribution plans are drawn up by the competent department of the MINCI Provincial Office. All the work of the EGROSBAL/Huambo is performed by 284 employees.

To meet the social needs of its workers, the company has organized a farm. According to information to which JORNAL DE ANGOLA has access, "it is already productive and at this time efforts are underway to establish a day nursery and a cafeteria."

Other MINCI Enterprises in Huambo

MINCI activities in Huambo Province are handled by nine companies. One of them, EGROSBIND [Wholesale Manufactured Goods Enterprise], struggles with the problem of distributing the products to the local market. With a labor force of 124 workers distributed over 3 departments (Administration, Finance and Marketing) and 6 sectors, EGROSBIND's operations are based on plans established by the MINCI Provincial Office.

With regard to social conditions, it has a day nursery, a first aid station, a mini-bar and a game room. Like EGROSBAL, on receipt of the products, EGROSBIND distributes them to retail establishments.

ETRACI's Problems

According to the MINCI Provincial Secretariat of Planning, the Domestic Trade Transport Enterprise [ETRACI] in Huambo Province also has a variety of problems preventing it from fulfilling its role.

Its financial situation is precarious, since revenues did not sustain the OGE throughout the first half of the year.

Our information indicates that this is because of the short supply of merchandise and the irregular transport from Lobito (Benguela Province).

The transport company is suffering from damage to its fleet, caused either by the drivers or by enemy actions. However, during the first half of this year the company did not register a single traffic accident and the drivers' performance was considered excellent.

We have been informed that, as soon as it overcomes its financial problems, the company plans to establish a grange (country villa) for its workers.

EREBIND

Transport problems, as we have said, are affecting the Domestic Trade enterprises. EREBIND [Manufactured Products Retail Company] is also having problems placing its products regularly on the local market.

With 385 workers, it has 4 departments and 25 sales shops in the municipal seat. In fiscal 1986, it earned 61,000,356 kwanzas for the General State Budget.

As we learned, the improvement of social conditions in the company has been discussed at length in the workers' assemblies. A country villa and a day nursery were recently opened.

EMPROTEL

The Domestic Trade Hotel Company has the largest labor force of the MINCI companies in Huambo Province, with 1,246 workers. It has 6 hotels and 11

restaurants in the municipal seat. Most of the restaurants in the municipios have been destroyed by the enemy in the service of racist South Africa, which terrorizes the rural areas. The company currently has only 15 units, including inns and restaurants, most of them privately managed.

It is noted that EMPROTEL contributed 398,014 kwanzas to the OGE in the first half of the year. With regard to social benefits, the company has a mini-bar, a cafeteria and a day nursery.

ANGHOTEL

For its part, ANGHOTEL has two luxury hotels in Huambo: the three-star "Almirante" and the two-star "Excelsior." Although they are well organized, they are struggling with a shortage of equipment.

This company, which is also subordinated to the central government, has 172 employees and transfers its profits and amortizations to the OGE, through its general directorate. In the first half-year, they totaled 22,071,750 kwanzas.

A mini-cafeteria for workers who live some distance from their work place is the major social benefit guaranteed by the company.

EDIMBI [?Manufactured Goods Distributing Company] is also subordinated to the central government. It has 40 employees and is structured according to the organogram of the National Manufactured Goods Distributing Company. Its principal difficulty is the lack of transport means to support its activities.

6362

CSO: 3442/235

ANGOLA

INTENSIVE TRAINING OF AGRICULTURAL, VETERINARY PERSONNEL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Joaquim Artur]

[Text] Huambo--A few days ago, 21 higher agricultural technicians, 12 specializing in veterinary medicine and 9 in agronomical engineering, completed their training at the Faculty of Agrarian Sciences at Agostinho Neto University in this city, after attending classes since January of this year finish the courses in the subjects they lacked. This information was provided to JORNAL DE ANGOLA by the director of the faculty, Dr Fernando Manuel Girao Monteiro.

The Faculty of Agrarian Sciences, which has been in operation in Huambo since independence was won, has already trained 80 higher cadres in agronomy and veterinary courses, bringing the present total to more than 100. It is expected that by the end of the next school year, 24 more students, 14 in agronomy and 10 in veterinary medicine, will have completed the course.

The faculty currently has 207 students enrolled, including 126 in agronomy and 81 in veterinary medicine. The FCA is the smallest university faculty in the country. The reasons for this, according to Dr Fernando Monteiro, are that the student strata in Angola lack a proper awareness of the interest of agrarian courses. The director says that this shortcoming exists not only in our country, but in the other underdeveloped countries as well, where it is believed that courses in the agricultural sector "only dirty the hands," while in fact they are the most important for economic and social development.

This faculty, established in 1976, is a higher educational unit which is a part of Agostinho Neto University, and it took over the higher courses which had been offered in agronomy, forestry and veterinary medicine in Huambo since 1966.

The great ambition of the faculty at the present time is to expand. By the end of this 5-year period (1990), according to Dr Fernando Monteiro, plans call for completing the introduction of courses in forest engineering, nutrition, zootechnology, rural and animal biology into the agronomy curriculum. These choices have not been available to students since 1980, because of the limited number of students.

The FCA, which is a member of the Association of Agronomical Faculties in Africa (AFAA) and has cooperation agreements with various foreign establishments, also has fruitful relations and engages in exchange with agronomical and veterinary research institute under the Ministry of Agriculture. It confers bachelors' degrees (still without official approval) in agronomy and licentiates in agronomical engineering and veterinary medicine.

The operational conditions at the faculty are still inadequate for all of its activities, particularly in the teaching sector. It functions in this city in 11 buildings, three of them serving as residences and providing social support for the students, while the others house the administration and classrooms. The faculty is 60 percent Angolan.

By the end of this 5-year period, according to Dr Fernando Monteiro, the present teaching chairs may be filled without recourse to foreign professors, due to the increasing number of course finalists. However, he went on to say, "Cooperation will not end so soon, because other agronomical course options will be introduced."

School Facilities

The FCA has, as facilities essential to its activities, 16 laboratories, three of which were recently the targets of enemy action. The present installations were for the most part provided by the agronomical and veterinary research institutes.

The Faculty of Agrarian Sciences makes broad use of the laboratories and experimental areas at these institutes. Apart from these facilities, it has two operating rooms for surgery.

An experimental unit (under construction) covering about 30 hectares in the Santo Antonio District, where cattle, goats and poultry are being raised, and a 1-hectare plot provided by the Chianga Agronomy Institute, where from time to time garden crops, including corn, beans, soy beans, cowpeas, etc. are raised, are also areas reserved for teaching activities.

The documentation center includes a library and a copying unit. The library has 7,000 volumes, and up until 1975 received 800 periodicals, although this number has now been reduced to 30. A significant number of textbooks, detailed summaries, memoranda and some translations done by faculty professors, as well as photocopies of scientific articles, have been reproduced by the copying section.

Teaching Personnel

The basic operational units of the Faculty of Agrarian Sciences are departments (teaching, research and production models which group together related subjects) and sections (functional units providing support services).

The director is assisted by a scientific council and a pedagogical council. The former is made up of the faculty and students representing the various

class (semester) groups and the Association of Students in Higher Education. Its task is to analyze and rule on all matters of a scientific-technical and pedagogical nature.

The pedagogical council is made up of the department and section heads and representatives of party, association and trade-union bodies. Its responsibilities have to do with the administration and management of the activities of the FCA.

Other Support Services

Two of the three buildings allocated to the students are used exclusively as residences. They can accommodate 100 students.

A small dining room serves between 100 to 150 meals per day during the school year. There are also two bar lounges, with equipment for indoor recreation and games.

There is a fleet of 13 light and heavy vehicles for transporting the teachers, students and other employees to facilitate administrative and academic activities, and to transport equipment and other essential materials to and from the city.

According to the director, one of the main difficulties encountered at the faculty is caused by the shortage of Angolan teachers. He also mentioned the lack of proper conditions for the full development of the activities of the teaching staff, in connection with lodging and nutrition.

National Seminar

Dr Fernando Monteiro also announced that a national seminar on the reorganization of agrarian courses will be held shortly (during the second half of June) at the Faculty of Agrarian Sciences.

The seminar, to be held within the context of the reorganization of higher education in the People's Republic of Angola, the director said, will analyze the new curricular structure for the courses to be offered by the FCA.

5157

CSO: 3442/215

ANGOLA

LUNDA-SUL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CAMPAIGN DEEMED SUCCESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 87 p 12

[Report on interview with Joao Antonio, domestic trade delegate in Lunda-Sul Province, by Jose Zeferino, date and place not given]

[Text] Saurimo (from our correspondent)--The rural marketing campaign is being conducted in this province with great enthusiasm, particularly in this first phase in Saurimo Municipio. The Domestic Trade Ministry, which oversees this activity through the ENCODIPA (National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products), has followed the guidelines set by our party and government, thus helping to alleviate some of the problems confronting our people.

The recent inauguration of the campaign led us to interview Joao Antonio, provincial delegate of the Domestic Trade Ministry, who explained to us that the ministry has given major attention to the campaign and that it is proceeding at a good pace, with excellent results. Regarding the products marketed in the rural areas, Joao Antonio said the cereal grains were destined for public consumption and for the workers' stores, while the rice was delivered to ANGOSEMENTES [Angolan Seed Company], and that 3.5 tons had already been delivered in this period.

Fresh produce for immediate consumption has been delivered to the social structures.

The Domestic Trade delegate also noted the problems faced in the transport area, for lack of transport means to ship the products quickly, as well as the difficulties with the access roads.

In comparative terms, we can report that this year represents an improvement, since 357 tons of products were marketed in the first 5 months of 1986, whereas 360.7 tons have been marketed this year.

Asked about the rural trading posts, the provincial delegate told us that there are five mobile trading posts in Saurimo Municipio; namely, in Luavur, Pimbi, Nanguanza, Hengo and Monaquimbundo Commune. In the other municipios, trading posts are set up in the respective municipal seats, except for Muconda Municipio.

In some districts of Saurimo Municipio, mobile sales units have also been working.

Joao Antonio added that the plan for the second half of this year concentrates more on introducing a broader range of merchandise for rural barter, so as to encourage production by the peasants.

He also took the opportunity to report that, in implementation of the purchasing plan at the province level, 630 tons of such essential products as rice, "bombo," beans, corn and potatoes had been marketed.

Stores are being established for rural marketing; one was opened very recently in Pimbi District.

6362

CS0: 3442/235

LIVESTOCK FEED COMPANY FORESEES INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 11

[Text] The Regional Ration Company of Huila, a state economic unit, foresees an increase of 50 percent in its production if the supply of corn is made available in regular fashion by the Ministry of Internal Trade, according to what its director, Serafim Carmelino, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA. According to him, the company is only designed for the production and distribution of animal rations and now produces 670 tons per month, a plan which was established for supplying the livestock sector and the AUP [Production Unit Groups] of Lubango. It could, however, if there are no shortages in corn supplies, supply two other sectors such as the Zootechnical Station of Humpata and the private sector.

Serafim Carmelino also said: "The antiquated machinery installed there is still in good condition because breakdowns are not frequent and at a local level we have overcome them."

Referring to prices, the manager of the company added that these are around 22 to 23 kwanzas per kilo, depending on the quality of the product, since the rations produced there are made of corn, sorghum and millet, and have been generally packed in 40 to 50 kilo bags.

He also said that his company has had good productivity averages despite it being on a decline, the highest production taking place in 1983 when 6,400 tons were manufactured. The lowest was 2,402 tons in 1986.

During the first 5 months of this year, the plant produced only 261 tons because of shortage of raw materials and its noncompliance with the plan was due to the idling of two mills since the last quarter of last year.

Social and Technical-Professional Conditions of the Workers

The company employs 48 workers, distributed among the departments of finance, planning, plant production and the sectors of material supplies, infrastructure and human resources.

8908

CSO: 3442/230

ANGOLA

NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTION NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jun 87 p 12

[Article by S.Q.]

[Text] Vice Minister of Industry Galvao Branco said Saturday in Luanda that the RPA has invested substantial financial resources, which have enabled us to reach the present potential productive capacity in the textile sector of 44 million meters of cloth per year. This has made the industrial sector which produces garments and goods to meet other social consumption needs viable.

Galvao Branco, who spoke at the ceremony held to reopen the textile training center in the Nelito Soares quarter, recalled that very recently, yet another important factory unit, TEXTANG II, began operation. It has modern equipment and technology and a technical-manufacturing organizational process which makes suitably skilled cadres and workers a necessity.

He further said that the textile branch has 7,500 workers, the majority of whom have a low level of professional skill. "In a recent assessment," he said, "we found that of each 1,000 workers, there only one is a specialized engineer, and there is a dramatic shortage of skilled workers in the specific realms."

In view of this dark picture, it made no sense to keep this training facility completely inoperative. It first began operation in 1980 but was closed 2 years later, without having obtained significant results, since it had not even succeeded in training a body of monitors. As a result, the high costs of foreign technical aid had to be paid.

We noted the errors and on the basis of a more objective study, the vice minister went on to say, we established the necessary parameters to ensure more efficient and regular functioning, even from the cost-benefit point of view.

Now new vocational training centers on different levels of operation have been established, but they still cover a very limited range of the different job profiles the industrial sector needs.

Among these centers, the activities and the role played by the basic administration center stand out. In the course of its 9 years of operation, it has already trained 950 workers in the administrative and management sector.

The national bread- and pastry-baking school has made it possible to enlarge the pool of workers skilled in this work, thanks to a major contribution from the Spanish government.

The vocational training center linked with the naval shipyards in Lobito has already made it possible to reduce the cost of foreign technical aid substantially.

Recently the first training effort at the metallurgical technical training center was completed, with 52 workers now being trained. Next July, the Fadario Muteka training center in Huambo, which was reequipped and modernized with the support of the ASDI, will begin operation again. The FATA training center, which will also provide training for jobs in the automobile industry, is in the installation phase.

Galvao Branco also explained that within the context of vocational training oriented toward intensive and extensive development, there still remains a large network of gaps which need to be filled, with priorities being strictly established.

In this connection he mentioned three areas which are currently the main concerns of the Ministry of Industry.

He said they are training oriented toward business management, the mining sector and the graphic arts, where it is definitely necessary that we devote effort to providing training units.

Despite the innumerable difficulties and inadequacies, it has been possible in the course of the 10 years the Ministry of Industry has existed to train, in the vocational training centers in this sector alone, about 7,000 workers. This has made a timid contribution to meeting the real needs of the industrial sector.

5157

CSO: 3442/218

ANGOLA

MALANJE PROVINCIAL LUMBER PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Malanje--The 17 September Malanje Provincial Lumber Enterprise produced and marketed 181,766 cubic meters of lumber during the first half of this year, its director, Abel Sousa, told the ANGOP.

According to Abel Sousa, this figure shows the substantial improvement in the activities of the enterprise, since in the whole of last year, it produced only 133,850 cubic meters of lumber.

This enterprise, which has 94 workers, plans to recruit skilled workers shortly in order to raise the production indices and to satisfy the consumer needs of its clients more completely.

5157

CSO: 3442/218

FIRST PHASE OF METAL WORKING PLANT INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 11

[Text] Lubango--The first phase of the installations of the Metalworking and Casting Company of the South [METAFUS], work on which had been going on since March 1984, was recently inaugurated by Joao Vianey, secretary of the Huila Provincial Party Committee for the Economic and Social Sphere.

The work, which should be completed within 12 months, has been lagging due to the lack of construction materials, it was announced by an installation official. METAFUS, which has already invested nearly 38 million kwanzas in its construction, foresees a production four times greater than the present, which is estimated in terms of 30,000 units per year.

With the inauguration of this unit, already provided with part of its equipment, and the subsequent expansion of the productive team, METAFUS has in view a possible export of its products, such as pressure cookers and metal objects to the countries of the region.

Elsewhere, the company could, according to one of the plans of the project, open a new line of manufacturing agricultural implements, screws, and other farming materials for support to agriculture, providing that the pertinent authorities provide financing to the plan, which in part covers a cast iron furnace and two aluminum furnaces, all 500 kilograms, one of them being for the national plan and one for agriculture. With the same investment, the plant foresees making a series of household electrical appliances.

METAFUS can meet these plans providing there is compliance with materials delivery schedules, since the unit uses 6,500 tons of aluminum monthly. At this time that which has most prejudiced the operation of the company, according to assistant manager Luis Chagas Goncalves, is the complete exhaustion of the stocks of aluminum ingots. No fewer than 100 tons are needed in this half year. Luis Goncalves also said that there is a shortage of coking coal for making the points on plowshares, emery wheels, grinding wheels and miscellaneous material.

The second phase of the work, which contains the office area, personnel area and bathrooms, will be initiated as soon as more cement is obtained. The work is being supervised and guided by partner-manager and main technician of the plant, Eduardo de Campos Mendes. The personnel working on the project all belong to the company except those working with electricity, who work for the National Electricity Company (ENE).

ANGOLA

LITERACY CAMPAIGN GATHERS NEW FORCE IN KWANZA-NORTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] N'Dalatando--The literacy sector in Kwanza-Norte Province hopes to achieve more positive results in its future activities, in contrast to the poor levels obtained in the last phases of this campaign.

This new impetus should result from the attention which the sector is receiving now from the competent structures of the party, government and mass organizations, in collaboration with the efforts of the Provincial Literacy Center itself, and consisting in putting together the mechanisms to ensure greater effectiveness.

These efforts have contributed to noticeable improvements since the 13th phase of the campaign, both in preparation and participation and in the results achieved, which have made it possible to surpass the goals initially set for this period; 639 persons have been taught to read and write, as against the 600 initially planned.

The 13th phase marked the end of illiteracy among the workers in the EKA beer company, located in Dondo, Kambambe Municipio.

The satisfactory pace of the current phase (14th), which began last April, is also evidence of the new impetus which the campaign is gaining; we have seen the consolidation of the "Comandante Henda Juvenile Literacy Brigades" of the JMPLA-Party Youth and also of the "Voluntary Brigades" of the UNTA [Union of Angolan Workers].

Overall provincial statistics indicate that about 77,000 people have achieved literacy since the beginning of the process in 1977, a process which has involved about 20,000 instructors.

This rate is significant when we consider the high illiteracy rate during the colonial period, particularly in Kwanza-Norte Province.

In the present phase, 2,142 illiterates, mostly peasants, are taking part in the process, in 8 of the 10 municipios of the province. The efforts are being concentrated in the rural area, where illiteracy is still rampant, in response to the party slogan promoting consolidation of the power of the people.

Of a total of 168 literacy instructors, 76 have been mobilized by the union organs to conduct this activity and 6 companies have pledged to teach 248 workers.

6362

CS0: 3442/233

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CUBAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR MENONGUE--A regiment of Cuban special troops was transported to Menongue between 6 and 8 June. Its destination, however, appeared to be Cuito-Cuanavale, farther to the south, from which it is reported that an operation designed to take Mavinga from the UNITA is to be launched (see p 16). There are currently more than 100 Soviet and Cuban military advisers in Menongue, and they are to be joined by some thousands of operational troops, mainly from Cuba. The Cuban General Ochoa, a specialist in air transport operations, is also permanently assigned to Menongue. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 4] 5157

MPLA FEARS INFILTRATION--Military counterintelligence (CIM) has recently redoubled its efforts to deal with a problem which has been growing more acute in Angolan military units--the leaking of information to the UNITA. It is now certain that a large number of UNITA actions, in particular the ambushes of motorized military columns, have been facilitated by intelligence leaks, probably resulting from "infiltration" by the rebels. The problem is especially serious in the zones where the UNITA is most firmly established, specifically the Fourth Region (Huambo and Bie). Relatively high-level sources are convinced that the UNITA has succeeded in infiltrating the Angolan barracks on a "very large" scale, in a campaign involving its clandestine civil networks. Capt Luis Mango, logistics commander of one of the brigades (the 16th, stationed on the Menongue-Cuito-Cuanavale road), and thus an FAPLA officer assigned to a post of vital importance, recently deserted to the UNITA after having worked for that movement secretly. In all of the military units of the FAPLA, particularly the operational units, there are CIM agents, some of them secret. However, their work has proved incapable of dealing with the infiltration by the UNITA. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 6] 5157

NEW BRIGADES IN BENGUE--Caxito--Two brigades comprising 70 members were recently formed in the villages of Murina, Bengo Province, in a ceremony led by Parento Francisco Murca, municipal coordinator of Popular Vigilance Brigades (BPV) in Dande. During the ceremony, Murca told the audience about the way the BPV's function, the tasks which each resident must perform in his district, in detaining certain antisocial delinquents and turning them over to the competent organs. In conclusion, he stressed that the contribution of the popular masses enables the organs of defense, security and domestic order to carry out their operations [against] the enemies of the Angolan revolution. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

NEW DEPUTIES INTRODUCED TO CACULAMA--Malanje--Four deputies of the People's Assembly were introduced last Monday in Caculama Municipio, their zone of action, during a popular rally led by Romeo Kiconda, member of the Executive Commission of the Party Provincial Committee. They are deputies Luzia de Brito Paim, OMA [Organization of Mozambican Women] secretary for organization; Pascoal Simoes, secretary of the DEI of the Party Provincial Committee of Malanje; Antonio Jose de Cruz and Vunge Muhanha. Speaking at the rally, Romeo Kiconda, secretary of the Department of Economic, Social and Productive Development, gave a general description of the principal activities and duties of a deputy and urged the people to cooperate closely with the deputies in their many tasks. In conclusion, the provincial party leader said that the institution of popular government in the People's Republic of Angola gives the people the right to participate actively in the direction of the social and economic life of the country. [Text] Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

NAVY SAID COMBAT-READY--Namibe--Antonio Jose de Carvalho ("Toca"), commander of the Angolan People's Navy (MGPA), said recently in this city that the situation on the Angolan coast is relatively calm, and thus warrants particular attention because of the possibility of a sneak attack by the enemy. Rear Admiral Antonio Jose de Carvalho, who was being interviewed by the Angolan news agency ANGOP, stressed that his observation is based on the intent of the racists to destroy the socioeconomic infrastructures located on the coast, such as commercial ports and petroleum drilling platforms. Analyzing the progress of the MGPA, he recalled that in 1976, when it was founded, there were only small ground units, in a state of deterioration, and now there is a defense system that protects the coast against enemy attack. Regarding the pirate ships that ply the coast, primarily in the area of Lucira (northern Namibe), the officer said the conditions are already there to catch them, as has occurred before now in Zaire Province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

GANDA PEOPLE LIBERATED--Ganda--In operations conducted in June, the territorial troops stationed in this municipio annihilated 13 UNITA bandits and liberated 21 civilians, 10 of them women, who were living in captivity in the jungle. During the operations in the regions of Serra Ulombe, Dumbo-Oliveira, Kanjola, Bongola and the neighborhood of the Ebanga commune, in Benguela, the troops of that territorial battalion captured a light "AKM" weapon and two head of cattle that the bandits had stolen from the people. Meanwhile, under the clemency policy decreed in 1978 by our late lamented President Antonio Agostinho Neto, three members of the puppet band recently turned themselves in to the Angolan authorities at the Chicuma commune. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 1]

HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE LAUNCHED--Luena--Next year Moxico Province expects to open a Higher Institute for Pedagogical Sciences (ISCED), which will take in 44 students from the Teacher Training Institute (INE) and the Pre-university Center for Social Sciences, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned recently from a reliable source in this city. The source added that, at the end of the current school year, the Moxico INE will train 31 teachers in economics and chemistry. The speaker assured that despite the disruption of the school system provoked by the armed bandits in the service of the Pretoria regime, who have been destroying schools in the rural areas, positive results have been achieved in education in Moxico Province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

CUNENE DISPLACED RETURN--Lubango--Recently, 1,600 persons from the province of Cunene who were displaced by the war and had been lodged at the 1 May Center in Huila were transferred to the interior of that province so that they can participate directly in crop-raising and livestock-breeding production tasks. Albertina Teresa Jose, the coordinator of the Cunene provincial commission for support of those displaced by the war, will follow up this transfer. Albertina Jose, who is also the Cunene deputy provincial commissar for administrative and social matters, said that this activity will reduce the current expenditures and increase Angola's foreign exchange fund. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 87 p 10] 5157

KWANZA-NORTE COFFEE HARVEST--Ndalatando--The Kiculungo I Territorial Coffee Enterprise, located in the municipality of the same name, which is in the northern part of the province of Kwanza-Norte, expects to harvest 100 tons of commercial coffee this year. In 1986, this enterprise sold CAFANGOL, the Angolan coffee enterprise, 72 tons and 120 kg of coffee worth more than 42 million kwanzas. The Kiculungo I Territorial Coffee Enterprise, the largest in the country, is divided into three production units with a total area of 15,000 hectares of coffee plantings in production. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jun 87 p 3] 5157

MALANJE FARM-MARKETING FIGURES--Malanje--About 115 tons of various products have been marketed in the rural sector in the province of Malanje since the beginning of the year, of a planned total of 756 tons. According to local sources, the peasants in that province were supplied with food and industrial goods worth 552,881 kwanzas during that same period. Difficulties encountered in the shipping of the products, delays in the shipment of goods for exchange and a lack of packaging materials were the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the planned goals, the same sources said. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jun 87 p 3] 5157

FOOD PLANT INAUGURATED--Namibe--A food-processing and milling plant was inaugurated in this city last Friday. It will contribute substantially to reducing the needs of the population. The new plant has a production capacity of about 1,500 kg of cornmeal per hour, and approximately 500 kg of foodstuffs in the same period of time. This plant was recently equipped with rebuilt mills. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the municipal commissar of Namibe, Jose Cabral Alberto, and representatives and directors of the various ministries with offices in the province were also present. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jun 87 p 12] 5157

INTERNATIONALIST TEACHERS HONORED--Menongue--The internationalist teachers, who are working in the province of Kuando-Kubango, were honored **here last Saturday** by Provincial Commissioner Manuel Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), member of the Party Central Committee, at the end of the school year. The contingent, which is made up of Cuban, Vietnamese and Cape Verde teachers, was pointed out as exemplary because despite the many difficulties that the province is undergoing, it gave the best it had to offer, making it possible to open preuniversity education for the first time in the territory of Kuando-Kubango. Colonel Batalha de Angola praised the efforts made by the teachers during the last school year, saying that the best recompense that can be offered to them would be the final positive use of their knowledge by the students. In the area of education, the province has the help of **these internationalist teachers**: 15 Cuban, two Vietnamese and two Cape Verdeans, who are assigned to the third and preuniversity levels. Their number is still not enough to cover all needs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 12] 8908

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FIGURES--The provincial delegation of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs [SEAS] of Moxico is aiding 986 refugees from Zaire, 155,877 persons displaced by the war and 2,000 fellow citizens who have returned from the Republic of Zaire, it was revealed by the chief of the Secretariat, Madalena Dilay. Madalena Delay also said that the refugees are distributed in five camps, the largest of which is that of Luxia Ponte in the Municipality of Kamanongue (in the northern part of the province) and which contains 450 persons. To provide better help to them, the provincial delegation of the SEAS advocated the construction of a refugee camp this year in the municipalities of Luchaze or Lumbala Nguimbo, where all the infra-structures required would be installed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 87 p 3] 8908

SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS--Menongue--Sixteen scholarship students of the province of Kuando-Kubango will leave shortly for the Isle of Youth (CUBA), within the framework of the cooperation existing between the two countries in the field of education. Colonel Manuel Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), a member of the Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Kuando-Kubango, exhorted the Pioneers to devote themselves with zeal to studies and to be disciplined during their stay in that country. That part leader explained to the Pioneers about the state of war the country is undergoing, declaring: "Due to this war many schools were destroyed and a large number of Pioneers cannot continue their studies." He added: "That is why you should take advantage of this solidarity so that 5 years or more from now we may have trained men who will help in the training of other cadres and contribute to national reconstruction." The representative of the National Institute of Study Scholarships in the province, Nsungo Pedro, lamented the fact that the 60 spaces allocated to the province have not been completely filled because of a certain inoperativeness of the provincial recruiting commission. According to that official, since 1984 the province has already sent nearly 150 students to Cuba, who are being trained in the various sectors of the economy. The return of five who have completed their training is expected this year also. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 87 p 3] 8908

CSO: 3442/230

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ABOLISHED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Jun 87 pp 1, 10

[Text]

For over 15 years now the Liberian public has had to buy certain commodities, notably cement, flour and zinc, from three respective companies which held the virtual monopoly for those items.

Not any more.

Following a Cabinet decision last Thursday, the gate is now open to all to import anything for sale, with the exception of rice, arms, and ammunitions, poultry, beer and petroleum products.

Some consumers have reacted cautiously to this announcement, recalling that a similar policy pronouncement was made in 1982; but apparently bowing to pressures by certain power economic interests, the policy was reversed to the status quo within scarcely three months. Said one consumer, "It is a good and timely move. Let's hope the policy is here to stay."

The monopolies on cement, flour and zinc, etc., had, quite naturally, forced up the prices of these commodities, even though scores of other business firms, both Liberian and foreign-owned, had long contended that they could bring these items into

the country far cheaper to the consumer.

By making this decision, which is nothing short of revolutionary, Government intends to give the consumer a break by forcing the prices of these and other such commodities down through free competition with the locally produced commodities. In doing so, Government has also handed a challenge to the producers of flour, cement and zinc and other such commodities, to meet the challenge by reducing their prices.

It may seem that the three companies most affected, Cemenco, producers of cement; the National Milling Company, producers of flour; and Metallum Inc., zinc manufacturers, may be the hardest hit by this announcement.

But the Cabinet, in making this decision, was not oblivious to the needs of these companies. Accordingly, the Cabinet made one other major concession: that the surcharge of all imported commodities is to be reduced to a maximum of 10 per cent "across the board, effective immediately."

This newspaper has reliably learnt that Government is also seriously considering reducing excise taxes.

These two taxes are especially important for all importers, including those such as the three companies mentioned above, who

have to import more than 95 per cent of their raw materials for the manufacture of their products. In the case of Cemenco, it is the clinker and other raw materials essential to the making of cement; in the case of the flour mill, it is wheat, which is not produced in Liberia; and in the case of Metallum, it is the zinc sheets, which are simply rolled on huge machines here before being sold to the buyer.

"The Way To Prosperity"

By reducing the surcharge, and hopefully the excise taxes, government intends to considerably ease the tax burden on these companies, thus enabling them hopefully to compete while keeping their industries open.

But the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Mr. Emmanuel L. Shaw II, in explaining the background to the Cabinet's decisions, gave another dimension, which looks like a policy departure. Said he: "These decisions are part and parcel of our thinking that the way to prosperity lies in trade rather than industry." He added, "The only way to increase trade is to remove the barriers to free trade, the obstacles that inhibit the national growth and expansion of trade."

Minister Shaw explained that Government was "paying very high economic rent to keep these industries (notably cement, flour and zinc) going to ensure their

survival." In other words, if for example, the local manufacturer sells cement for \$6.00 and it can be imported and sold for \$4.00, that is equal to \$2.00 "rent" which Government is paying to keep the company alive.

The Minister continued: "We feel that local industries should be able to compete with fair prices." He said Government would still closely monitor the price of each commodity imported, and all importers are required to adhere strictly to the import regulations, including presenting the proper documents before the goods are shipped and after they are landed here. (See Commerce Announcement on page 7).

Mr. Shaw further emphasized that instead of crippling the local manufacturers, "we will seek to remove those extraneous factors which tend to render locally produced commodities uncompetitive — especially high surcharge and excise tax."

He said Government was also concerned that a lot of our local industries were not import substitutes; many of them use materials which were as much as 95 to 100 per cent imported.

This, he said, is in sharp contrast to the recently inaugurated glass factory, which uses materials, most of which are found right here in Liberia — sand or silica.

Today, the United States Trading Company and the Beer Factory have no need to import bottles. We are now exporting bottles to neighbouring countries, he said. "That's what we call a real industry, which we will bend over backwards to protect," Minister Shaw added.

He said he did not consider the toilet paper factory in Bensonville an industry, for most of what they use, paper, is imported.

Minister Shaw is chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Invest-

ment Incentives. His duty, he said, is to find out which business or industrial concern has incentives, and when they are due to expire. "Once we find that out, we shall determine how to proceed. But in the meantime, we have to implement the Cabinet decision. That takes effect immediately," he said.

The Minister was asked to explain why the Government was maintaining restrictions on rice, arms and ammunition, poultry, beer and petroleum products.

Quickly, he gave the following reply:

Rice — This is a politically sensitive item. Market forces do not determine its price; it is Government which has fixed the price at \$23.00 per hundred pound bag. Government allows a standard profit margin for the importer, who is required to pay \$1.00 per bag to the Ministry of Commerce as "Rice Stabilization Fee". This money is deposited into an account at the Agricultural and Cooperative Development Bank (ACDB), to be used for agricultural development purposes. This, said the Minister, is in addition to the funds obtained from the PL-480 money raised from rice supplied Government by the United States Government through USAID, also for agricultural development.

The Minister could not say what happens to the \$1.00 after it is deposited into the ACDB. All the Commerce Ministry sees is a deposit slip showing the amount deposited, corresponding to the quantity of bags of rice imported. It is on the submission of that deposit slip, he said, that the Commerce

Ministry releases the importer's rice to the market.

Arms and Ammunitions:

By law, only the President of Liberia has the authority to approve the importation of arms of any kind or quantity into the country. It is done exclusively under his signature. And the office to handle this is in the Executive Mansion.

Poultry: Importation is restricted in order to give the Liberian poultry producers the opportunity to sell their products without competition from foreign importation. Where it is proven that there is a genuine shortage on the market, which the Liberian producers cannot cope with, licenses are issued for the importation of a specified amount of poultry products.

Beer: Until last Thursday, beer was not on the list of restricted imports. The Minister said he and his colleagues will study the situation and if it is seen that there is no need for maintaining the restriction imposed last Thursday, he will recommend that it be removed. Observers note that Club beer seems to be competing successfully with imported beer, since Club is by far cheaper than its imported counterparts.

Petroleum Products: The Minister described these items as "strategic". They include gasoline, gas oil, jet fuel (or kerosene) and fuel oil. These items are still restricted and their prices controlled by Government. But importers are free to bring in lubricants, including machine oil, brake fluid, grease, etc.

/13104

CSO: 3400/201

LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS TOUGHER CORRUPTION LAWS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text] It is likely that strong laws against corruption and other financial mal-practices in society may be injected into the statutes and laws of the country.

This comes in the wake of mounting corrupt practices in government, due to which, the government has reportedly lost huge amounts of its revenue. This has created serious problems for government in meeting its obligations, especially in the payment of salaries on time.

Members of the House of Representatives, equally concerned about the situation, are said to be reviewing the laws which prohibit government from "taking action" against individuals found in corruption until due process is observed.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday, House Speaker Samuel D. Hill said the House was looking into the laws and if necessary, changes would be made to curb the high rate of corruption and other financial mal-practices in the government. He added that the Legislature was concerned about this kind of malady in the society.

Speaker Hill pointed out that while government was prepared to institute actions against those found guilty of corrupt acts, there were laws which prohibit the state

from carrying on such actions. He made mention of a statute which spells out the length of time a person who "does wrong" should be detained while charges were being prepared.

Speaker Hill was responding to reporters' questions yesterday following a meeting President Doe held with the Joint Session of the National Legislature at the Capitol Building. The meeting was also attended by members of the Cabinet.

He stated that this was one of the first steps being taken by the House; noting, "We have been too sympathetic for a long time".

Addressing himself to Sunday's move by Government ordering the deportation action of two Lebanese nationals without due process, Speaker Hill said it was necessary since these Lebanese were found guilty of the act by the investigation team. He said the courts cause delay in cases, thus making corruption to be on the rise.

Further commenting on yesterday's meeting, Speaker Hill said from the meeting both Legislators and Cabinet members would "feel free to interact" for the betterment of the nation. He said previously, in some instances, when Cabinet Ministers were called to the Capitol, they were "reluctant".

He also revealed that the

Legislators were in favour of the present committees set up by the President to help revive the economy.

Yesterday, President Samuel Kanyon Doe lashed out against public servants who convert government's funds into their personal use and requested the National Legislature to review the existing statutes on theft of property.

An Executive Mansion release issued yesterday said the Liberian Leader told the Legislators that if, where necessary, they should enact the appropriate laws to curb the high rate of thefts of public funds and resources.

President Doe further told the law makers that such a move was necessary, because it has become habitual for public servants entrusted with government's funds to betray the public trust by con-

verting those funds to their personal use.

According to the release, Dr. Doe explained that some public servants or officials also connive with foreign businessmen and investors to cheat and defraud government of needed revenues by evading taxes and underpaying the required taxes due government.

The Liberian Leader, who held a meeting with the Legislators, then called for the total support of the National Legislature in government's efforts to review the economy. Dr. Doe was of the strongest conviction that if the work of the special Cabinet Committees constituted recently to review the economy is to be successful, it would be necessary that the Legislature take the appropriate steps in the interest of the nation and its people.

/13104

CSO: 3400/252

NEW BUDGET APPROVED BY CABINET

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jul 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] Cabinet ministers and other economic policy formulators have been brainstorming for the past week in an attempt to design a budget with no deficit.

At the end of the marathon the Cabinet recently decided on a budget of \$295.4m, 58m dollars less than last year's.

The Director of the Budget, Emmanuel O. Gardiner, told the Daily Observer yesterday that the trim was necessary in the budget to do away with recurrent deficit.

Mr. Gardiner also said the Cabinet agreed that cuts in the budget will affect personnel cost, the usual phrase for retrenchment in the public sector. Government presently has 47,000 persons in its employ.

Explaining the general nature of the budget, Budget Director Emmanuel O. Gardiner told the Observer yesterday that personnel would have to be streamlined; and deficits must cease.

The new budget, which has been approved by the Cabinet is \$295.4m as

compared to last year's estimate of \$353.5m. Of this amount, \$85.5 million has been earmarked for personnel cost. In the old budget, personnel cost was estimated at \$113 million plus five million for JFK and another five million for the University of Liberia which totalled \$123 million.

The resources to support the current budget are as follows, according to the Budget Director: Domestic Revenue, \$190 million; Project grants \$46.8 million; PL-480 proceeds \$20 million; drawdown on project \$23.6 million; borrowing on NBL \$15 million. "The borrowing of \$15 million minimizes the deficits," Mr. Gardiner explained.

Mr. Gardiner explained that the purpose is to minimize the deficit and trim the fiscal operations towards balance in total government projected expenditures equal to total projected government resources, including domestic and projected grants of draw-down on already contracted loans.

The new budget stresses limited spending within given revenue intake.

Noting that last year's deficit exceeded \$90 million, the Budget

Director revealed that the delicacy of the budget is that agency heads were asked to participate personally in the overseeing of the preparation of the budget in order to ensure that they fit within the ceilings so that the expenditures during the year are in keeping with the budget.

He emphasized: "The estimates made have stretched to the limits and no need to expect more, especially compared to the performance of the just ended fiscal year".

The streamlining of personnel, he said, is left with the agencies because of the large size of the workforce.

He emphasized that streamlining of personnel cost is a "must" because it is the "single highest cost" in government operation and "we cannot achieve this reduction without having reduction in personnel cost".

When reminded of the political implications streamlining personnel could bring about, he said "Ministers are managers who must adjust cost. It is the political implications that have made it impossible all along. We considered the political problems in the past and it costs us to spend more. This year we would like to spend by the budget."

Mr. Gardiner insists that "we must address personnel cost problem now because personnel cost is too high relative to monthly

collections. It is not easy, but we have to do it. Furthermore, there are too many ghosts on the payrolls and they must be moved".

Asked how the change in the fiscal year to calendar year affects the budget, he explained that the \$295.4 million budget goes into operation now. With the change in the fiscal year, government, for the next six months, will watch the situation so as to monitor between now and October.

However, he said "the budget that has been prepared, discussed and received by the Cabinet will be implemented on a six-month basis for this interim period of July to December 1987; by this we mean that the monthly expen-

diture of that budget will not exceed one twelfth of the total budget in any month. By the end of the six months, we would have spent only half of it".

Mr. Gardiner explained that the "problem of the economy is very numerous, but it is unanimous among informed and professional experts on Liberian development problems, that Liberia's economic problem and solution to improve, especially the persistent decline in the economy of Liberia, would begin to be seen only if government pursues fiscal discipline and begin to spend within the limits of its resources — only then will the economy begin to generate sufficient surplus savings that can be used by the private sector for productive investment to stimulate

economic growth and development.

"The Government," he went on, "realizing the current truthfulness of this line of thinking, decided to foster fiscal discipline and financial responsibility within the rank and file of government administration. The beginning of such is the kind of budget that is made to carry on government operations". Such a budget, he declared, should be a balanced budget and should minimize the deficit if there must be a deficit.

Such a budget should be clearly understood and stringently followed so as to be sure there are no extra-budgetary expenditures and deviation within the budget that will tend to result in deficits".

/13104

CSO: 3400/204

NATIONAL PORT AUTHORITY OFFICIALS DISMISSED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 15 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text]

The assistant chief accountant and three cashiers at the National Port Authority (NPA) have been dismissed following the discovery of an \$8,971.25 receipts scandal at the Freeport of Monrovia.

Those fired included Edward Deshield, assistant chief accountant; those from the Cashier's Booth were identified as Mrs. Comfort Arku, Ms. Habelane During and Victoria Bleshue.

Also, five other employees who were allegedly involved but with "no evidence" to link them, have been transferred from the Billing Section to other parts of the corporation.

They are James Dolo, general supervisor; T. Max Koon, senior supervisor; Emmanuel Horton, clerk "A"; Josiah Weah, accounts clerk, and Roland Wolo, accounts clerk.

The actions were taken based on the confession of the three cashiers as well as evidence received by management in the case.

This latest action by the NPA management comes few weeks after the Comptroller of the

NPA, Mr. Sam Ngaima, was suspended from his post for his alleged involvement in a financial mal-practice at the NPA.

A press statement from the NPA yesterday explained that few weeks ago, the security department uncovered the "gross break of duty in the issuance of cash receipts" in the Cashier's Booth of the Freeport of Monrovia involving the amount of \$8,971.25.

"According to the investigative report submitted to management, receipts in the 088000 series were received and signed for by the chief cashier (exonerated during investigation) from the office of the assistant chief accountant and issued to the three cashiers", the statement alleged.

However, the NPA statement claimed that receipts in the 100000 series were removed from the office of the assistant chief, alleging that these receipts were issued to cash customers by the three cashiers and proceeds divided among them. "Neither the amount went into the revenue of the NPA nor were the customers'

accounts credited," the NPA statement noted.

This paper recently learnt that as a result of the alleged acts of the employees, about nine companies were victimized, and are still indebted to the corporation.

The NPA press statement quoted the investigative report as saying that the lock of the filing cabinet in which receipts are kept had been damaged for about one year.

The reports noted that despite an inventory of the receipts booklets taken once a month, the assistant chief accountant did not detect the break in the series of receipt numbers and also failed to inform management about the defective cabinet lock. Apparently, it was because of this that he was fired.

The NPA statement also said that efforts were being made to determine the "exact amount" involved and if any other person is involved, NPA is to tally the quantity of receipts missing.

Meanwhile, the management has announced that it was taking every step to avert any repetition of the situation.

/13104

CSO: 3400/200

UNION CALLS FOR REVIEW OF LABOR LAWS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] The Domestic, Commercial, Clerical and General Services Union (DCC&GSU) has called for the revision of the Labour laws so as to meet the present day's challenges as far as good industrial relation is concerned, both in the interest of workers and management.

In a resolution on "Labour Laws and Minimum Wage" issued last week at the end of its national convention in Monrovia, the Union noted that such a revision was necessary to bring about some improvements in industries.

The union then called on the Ministry of Labour in consultation with labour unions, managements, the Ministries of Commerce, Planning and Economic Affairs to give credence to the recommendation as it would benefit both management and workers.

The DCC&GSU also recommended that in order to avoid leaving skilled workers at the mercy of managements, the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with labour unions should work out a complete job classification system with static rate of pay attached to each job class.

The union further suggested that the Labour Minister and Deputy and Assistant Ministers should be persons who once served in a labour union or have some

form of education in industrial relations, and at least, with not less than five years' experience.

On wages, the union said the minimum wage, which became effective in 1975 from 15 cent to 25 cent per hour, be increased from 25 cents to \$1-per hour.

Also, in another resolution on the "Ministry of Commerce's Economic Policies", the Domestic Union urged the Commerce Ministry to abolish its policy on importing goods which are already being manufactured locally to encourage local investors.

It also called on the Ministry to device means to reduce the cost of locally produced goods as the President has reduced the surcharge tax on imported materials.

The union also called on the Ministry as well as the National Investment Commission (NIC) to device ways and means to encourage the expansion and production of locally manufactured goods, thereby increasing employment opportunities.

Also during the day-long convention, officers of the union were elected for a two-year term. Those re-elected were John S. Diggs, president; Samuel Yormine, vice president; Frank G. Walker, secretary general; Edward W. Grant, deputy secretary general; Roland B. Moore, treasurer and Thomas Jarjay, chaplain.

/13104

CSO: 3400/204

OPPOSITION LEADERS CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Maureen Sieh]

[Text] The Acting Secretary General of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), Dr. Levi Zangai, recently said that lasting reconciliation with peace and justice can best be achieved through the protection of the human and constitutional rights of the Liberian people.

He noted that the Liberian people would expect nothing less than a government that is civilian and democratic, which derives its power and legitimacy from the Constitution approved by the governed.

Dr. Zangai, who is also a lecturer at the University of Liberia, made the statement recently at the Cuttington University College (CUC) in Suakoko, Bong County, where he participated in the first in a series of lectures sponsored by the Cuttington Association of Social Scientists (CASS). The lecture, which centered on the theme "The Problem and Prospects of National Reconciliation in Liberia Today", was also attended by the United People's Party (UPP), which was represented by Mr. Alphonso Kawa.

Stating his party's position in the National Reconciliation process, Dr. Zangai noted that his party would continue to pursue the confidence-building process, adding that "it is only through a popularly supported reconciliation negotiated in good faith that lasting peace with social justice, political and economic stability can be achieved."

He asserted that the justifica-

tion proclaimed and promises made to the Liberian people for the coup of April 12, 1980 remain both unforgotten and unfulfilled, thus betraying the trust and hopes of the people.

He cited the October 15, 1985 general elections, which he said, were judged as fraudulent by the opposition parties and by most independent observers such as religious leaders, foreign journalists, international monitoring groups, western diplomats and more than 60 percent of the electorate.

He, however, noted that in spite of the opposition parties' formal response to the unprecedented frauds, SECOM had continuously denied ever receiving a joint complaint.

"A government", he said, "which assumes or retains power through fraudulent means has no moral basis. If a government is not legitimate, it does not easily allow itself to be held accountable to the people through the due process of law, and it tends to become a law unto itself, in spite of a constitution", noted Dr. Zangai.

He regretted that very little had been done to restore the Liberian people's confidence in the government as was manifested in the December 20, 1986 by-elections. "The same government officials", he noted, "who particularly caused the past and present violations and abuses of human and constitutional rights, election guidelines, and due process of law, remain unchanged and unprosecuted."

He finally added that the reconciliation process must deal with the issues and questions of confidence, accountability and due process of law, mismanagement and political will to appoint and promote creditable, competent citizens to manage the nation's resources and institutions for sustainable development.

These, he concluded, are among the major issues which continuously threaten national and international investment, foreign aid, business activities and economic recovery in Liberia.

Speaking for the United People's Party (UPP), Mr. Alphonso Kawa called on President Doe to evolve a formula for the realization of national reconciliation.

He observed that since President Doe began speaking about a government of national unity, he has not advanced any clear, definite and specific offer or concession to any opposition party; yet it was he who proposed the policy of reconciliation.

Though his party recognizes the government of President Doe, Mr. Kawa asserted, "it is regrettable and surprising that it is only

now that he has begun posing questions publicly as to why and with whom he should be reconciled."

He also stated that the government will not make any progress considering the continuing stalemate between the ruling party and the opposition forces. "UPP", he noted, "is not inclined to fuel the flames of controversy", adding, "that is why during the first National Party Congress, UPP declared a policy of cooperation and compromise rather than confrontation and crisis".

He therefore urged President Doe and the NDPL to continue the advocacy of National Reconciliation by formulating and presenting specific reconciliation proposals. "He as President of a multi-party democracy must discharge leadership responsibility by personally striving to reach an understanding with the opposition parties", Mr. Kawa said.

He urged standard bearers of various political parties to recede to the background and give their party chairmen the opportunity to feature permanently in the reconciliation process.

/13104
CSO: 3400/203

OPPOSITION PARTY CLAIMS DISSOLUTION INVALID

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by John Tucker]

[Text] "The Liberian Unification Party remains a fully-legal and viable political entity under the laws of Liberia, and it is (the party) popularly accepted by the people of Liberia as ever before."

These were the words of Counsellor Ceapar A. Mabande, who served as legal counsel for the party when it was announced dissolved by the Elections Commission in May. Counsellor Mabande walked into the offices of the Daily Observer yesterday to give the interview.

He maintained that the Elections Commission has no authority under the laws to dissolve any legally-registered political party without the due process of law being observed.

Last May the Commission revoked the certificate of registration and other documents of the party, thus dissolving LUP as a political entity, for failure to pay a fine of \$5,000 imposed on the party by the Commission for the party's inability to possess an account in keeping with the Elections Laws.

But Counsellor Mabande referred to the Constitution and the Elections Law (Chapter 2 under the heading POWER AND DUTIES of the Elections Commission). That section of the Elections Law, approved September 29, 1986, said, among other things, that the Commission has the power "(f) To revoke the registration and accreditation of an already legal party only

upon the judicial determination of a court of competent jurisdiction, in accordance with due process."

"ECOM is acting as an unbridled torrent, violating the fundamentally constituted rights of LUP. Had it been law abiding, it (ECOM) would have followed the laws by having its decision affirmed by the Supreme Court through the Circuit Court as required by the administrative procedure Act, Section 8.9," Counsellor Mabande argued.

He argued further that the dissolution of a legally-constituted political party in Liberia "is exclusively a judicial issue." Therefore ECOM acted in contravention of its own laws and the Constitution.

Counsellor Mabande, a one-time Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, noted that the leadership and members of LUP would have sought another step to prohibit what he termed, "ECOM's outrageous and unlawful conduct," but the party's communication to the President of Liberia, requesting the President's intervention, served as a "stay order." He was responding to our reporter's question on why it took so long a time for his response to ECOM's action.

Counsellor Mabande observed that "it was therefore highly disgraceful and disrespectful to the office of the President for ECOM, a subordinate administrative agency, to have

overlooked the President in a matter which is officially before him with world-wide publicity."

On a recent report that ECOM was prepared to accept and study a new request from Mr. Gabriel William Kpoteh, founder and leader of the dissolved party, if he so desires to form a new political

party, Mr. Mabande said: "We know that LUP is still a political entity. We have not gone through the due process of law to warrant the party's dissolution."

He concluded thus: "We appealed to the President to remit the fine; we are awaiting his reply, confident that he will surely do so as President of Liberia and a gentle leader of our nation."

Last December, when ECOM imposed the fine, LUP sought a restraining order from the Supreme Court.

However, the Supreme Court, after weeks of legal tussle, ruled that ECOM should go ahead with the collection of the fine. It was based on the court's order that ECOM gave LUP 72 hours to pay the fine and subsequently ordered the party dissolved when it failed to pay the fine.

When contacted, a source at the Elections Commission said that ECOM Chairman, Mr. Isaac Randolph, was out of Monrovia on official business.

GOVERNMENT TO REDEEM SAVINGS BONDS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Holders of the National Savings Bond Certificate has been assured of government's Commitment to redeem the certificates.

According to Finance Minister John G. Bestman, "appropriate budgetary provisions would be made in the fiscal 1988 budget, in order to redeem the certificates. The new fiscal year begins January 1, 1988.

Minister Bestman's assurance was contained in a "special" address delivered on the Liberian Economy last Friday at the Finance Ministry in Monrovia.

Minister Bestman explained that financial settlement for savings bond holders would begin with those citizens and residents who are "no longer in active employment".

He said this measure which would gradually be extended to include all bond holders was intended to assist "our retired and unemployed brothers and

sisters" in these difficult financial times.

Minister Bestman then commended all "working Liberians who demonstrated their genuine support for government's policies and shouldered the economic burden" of purchasing the savings bond.

Meanwhile, Minister Bestman has appealed to Liberians and "our friends" to join the government in its effort to bring about "speedy economic recovery."

He assured that every effort would be made to encourage Liberians to play an "expanding role in the national economy", adding that a system of "open and competitive" bids for all government procurements and projects would be instituted under which participating bidders would be free to attend the opening bidding sessions.

GUTHRIE RUBBER PLANTATIONS TO CONTINUE OPERATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

Contrary to speculations that the Guthrie Plantations Liberia Ltd. (GPLI) in Bomi County was to close down due to economic hardship, the plantations will continue to operate and expand through a regular planting program.

Guthrie is currently planting 340 acres of rubber in Grand Cape Mount County and the company has completed a 60 acre replant at its main site, the first replantation. Guthrie acquired the plantations in 1981, but the original concession was granted to B.F. Goodrich in 1954.

Speaking at a "Press Day" program at the Guthrie Junior High School Tuesday, GPLI managing director and vice president, Francis J. Charlton, noted: "We would not be investing in our Liberian plantation unless we were determined to stay and make a success of our operation here."

Guthrie, Mr. Charlton noted, has just received new factory equipment. "...our company will not be closing down in Liberia...", he added.

Mr. Charlton said the redundancy exercise carried out by Guthrie last year was absolutely necessary for the survival of the company, noting that a recruit-

ment of a small number of workers would be carried out this October.

He observed that the economic recovery of Guthrie has been aided by a slight improvement in the price of natural rubber and the company's own initiatives toward economic recovery.

Mr. Charlton, who took over the company last September, said their visits with customers abroad have proven that their "rubber is performing well in tyres, adhesives, medical products and many other demanding products." He continued: "It has been good for us, and I believe, for the reputation of Liberian rubber."

Guthrie, Mr. Charlton noted, has developed a new community spirit, providing medicare for the people and teaching them to improve their quality of life through family spacing.

"We do not just applaud the efforts of government to rebuild the economy", Mr. Charlton said; "we are working along the lines proposed by the Government of Liberia..."

Mr. and Mrs. Charlton were gownned during the program by the Guthrie Agricultural Workers' Union of Liberia (GAWUL) for good work.

Speaking during the program earlier, the personnel and industrial relations manager of Guthrie, Counsellor J.H. Constance, said the Press Day program was held to inform the public on the operation and activities of Guthrie.

He said since Guthrie took over the management of the plantations in 1981, it has been trying to help Liberians by creating more jobs.

Currently, Guthrie has a work force of 1,300 casual labourers and 700 regular employees. The company has a land area of 18,485 acres but only 16,292 acres are under production, according to management source.

Following the program, the visitors — representatives of the Superintendents of Cape Mount and Bomi Counties, elders, a representative of the Labour Ministry and members of the press — were taken on a guided tour of the facilities of Guthrie.

The tour took the visitors to Guthrie Hospital, where the Medical Director, Dr. A.C. Vindy, explained the functions of the various departments of the 50-bed hospital. They later drove to several others of the company, including the factory, where the rubber is processed before shipment abroad.

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CSO: 3400/201

BONG COUNTY AGRICULTURE PROJECT IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Jul 87 p 8

[Article by Maureen Sieh]

[Text] The Bong County Agriculture Development Project (BCADP) in Suacoco, Bong County, might take a new dimension in its operations if the present economic constraints facing the project remain the same, Project Manager, Dr. Daniel Goe, has said.

Presently, the project, one of the biggest in Bong County, owes salary arrears for about seven months. In addition to this problem, the major donors for the project have put a freeze on their assistance because of Liberia's inability to settle its debts.

Among the donors are the African Development Bank and the World Bank, which put off their assistance to the BCADP in October 1985 and December 1986, respectively.

Mr. Goe told the Daily Observer that the World Bank says it would not release any funds to the project until the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) could improve market facilities for the sale of coffee, rice and cocoa, produced by local farmers.

"This freeze", Mr. Goe noted, "has compounded the financial problem facing the Bong County Agriculture Development Project.

To keep the project going, Mr. Goe revealed that the authorities are exploring the possibility of drawing up a nucleus estate to go into full production of crops, rather than focusing only on the

rural farmers' assistance program.

"When the project goes into production of its own crops, it will then become self-sustaining," he said.

"We are tired of begging for money. If we have our own source of income, we won't always have to run to Government or donor agencies", he said.

He said that the project was in a pretty bad financial position, a situation which, Mr. Goe observed, had forced the management to have recently instituted some "serious cost-saving measures". He named the temporary retrenchment of some employees of the project as among the measures taken.

He noted that management will continue to insist on cost-reduction measures, but ruled out any possibility of retrenching employees again. He, however, disclosed that management may review the salary structure and benefits to employees. "The payroll must be reduced to a manageable level", Mr. Goe noted.

He said the suggestion above is being reduced into a

series of recommendations to be presented to the project's Board of Directors for its review and consideration.

On the recent sales of some project equipment, Mr. Goe told this paper that the sales were not indications that the project was closing down as speculated by some people.

He said the pieces of equipment put on sale were those bought in 1979, which included old tractors and vehicles not in running condition any longer.

The project was started in January 1978 (first phase) with an initial funding from the United States Aid for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank to the tune of \$20.3 million. The project presently works with 22,000 farming families. The project covers an area of 3,600 square miles.

The second phase of the project which started in 1984, will end September 1988 at an estimated cost of \$23.9 million under the sponsorship of the Liberian Government, the World Bank, African Development Bank and IFAD.

IRREGULARITIES MAY INVALIDATE CHEIFTANCY ELECTIONS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 16 Jul 87 p 10

[Article by Abdullah Dukuly]

[Text] The recent general chieftaincy elections in the country stand at a crucial stage of being nullified if the Supreme Court upholds the pleas of the chiefs to restrain the Elections Commission (ECQM) from announcing the results of the elections because of alleged "irregularities", coupled with "vulnerable fraud and cheating".

Ad hoc Justices Jessie Banks Napokon Thorpe and Hall Badio yesterday reserved ruling to be delivered tomorrow on whether the proceedings should be heard and determined by the Supreme Court yet to be reconstituted.

The case reached its watershed yesterday with lawyers on both sides vehemently arguing on the merits of the Writ of Prohibition filed against ECOM by the chiefs who crowded the spacious courtroom at the Temple of Justice.

Their lawyer, former Elections Commissioner Isaac Nyeplu, invoked a section of the elections law which gives Elections Magistrates the exclusive power to gather and count elections ballots and report to ECOM for official announcement. "But this law was violated by the Elections Commissioners when they left their offices in Monrovia and counted the ballots in the rural parts of the country", Counsellor Nyeplu argued.

He said ballot boxes in the county, especially in Nimba, were surreptitiously removed from county districts to unknown destinations and counted by elec-

tions commissioners and magistrates without the presence of candidates. This claim was partly confirmed by ECOM Co-chairman Harry Nayou who informed the court that he personally conducted the counting of votes in Nimba and Lofa counties.

Counsellor Nyeplu charged ECOM commissioners with tampering with the counting of ballots and suggested that the commissioners should have acted in conformity with the elections laws to stay in Monrovia and receive the "tabulated results" and announce same.

"By so doing, they have exceeded the jurisdiction of the law conferred on the magistrates" and, Counsellor Nyeplu maintained that the commissioners should have acted as judges to hear complaints emanating from votes counted by elections magistrates.

He then wondered how ECOM members should have "investigated their own acts when they are party to the acts". ECOM told the court that the normal procedure in filing complaints was for the commission to announce the results of elections after which any complaint growing out of the elections would be investigated.

ECOM lawyer Counsellor Bolma Morris said that the prohibition filed against the Commission was inappropriate because "this action is not a judicial act". The action will only be judicial when the results of the elections are announced, he said.

Reacting to the "callous irregularities" allegedly committed by ECOM, Counsellor Morris said the ballot boxes were taken away and counted in the presence of elections candidates. But when asked whether the elections magistrates were accompanied by the candidates when the ballot boxes were taken away, ECOM chairman Isaac Randolph answered, "I am not aware".

Chairman Randolph said it had been announced during a public education campaign that candidates may accompany ballot boxes if they have their own transportation or if there exists a space in the vehicles provided by ECOM.

In his argument, Commissioner Harry Nayou pleaded with the court to deny the prohibition request. "If this prohibition is granted, the government will have no recourse of seeking redress", he told the court.

He said ECOM did everything possible in keeping with law but he admitted "I counted the

ballots in Sanniquelle, Lofa ... but where these alleged irregularities were committed, I don't know. Counsellor Nyeplu failed to show what unknown destination I carried the ballot boxes to".

He said about 1,530 chiefs participated in the elections but only 1 of them filed the action. "This is not in the best interest of the Liberian people; we should have probed into the alleged regularities before the 11 chiefs filed their complaint", he said.

But the chiefs who turned out in their hundreds told the court through their counsel that as long as ECOM commissioners "perpetrated the fraudulent" acts during the elections "they (commissioners) could not be judges in the case in which they were involved".

Meanwhile, ruling stands to be delivered tomorrow. Legal experts observed that the June 27, 1987 general chieftaincy election may be nullified if the prohibition requested is granted for determination by the Supreme Court.

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CSO: 3400/202

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP ORGANIZATION DRIVE--The Liberian-Japanese Friendship Organization has set aside the month of July, 1987 to carry out her 1987 membership drive. During the drive, which will last for the entire month, the joint Liberian-Japanese Friendship Organization's campaign team shall be visiting market places, schools, public corporations, ministries, and other places in and around the city of Monrovia. LJFO '87 membership drive is an exercise geared towards making the organization more representative of the Liberian society by involving people from every sector of the society, as well as to ensure a broader participation in the aims and goals of the organization. Programs to market the official launching are to be held at the Monrovia City Hall this afternoon. Honourable Samuel D. Hill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is expected to deliver the key-note address and take the ceremonious kick-off of the drive. Several government officials and certain prominent citizens are expected to attend. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 1 Jul 87 p 3] /13104

CIVIL SERVANTS TO RECEIVE SALARY ARREARS--Civil servants are expected to be beaming with smiles today as they begin to receive over three months salary arrears owed them by government. The salary payments are in fulfilment of a pledge made by the President recently to settle all salary arrears due civil servants by 31 July this year. To date, government is indebted to civil servants for the months of April, May and June, an arrears that runs into over \$30 million. But the Cabinet, under the chairmanship of the President, Dr. Samuel Kanyon Doe, announced last Friday that it had identified funds to pay the salary arrears by the end of July. Finance Minister John G. Bestman, who is co-chairman of the committee to regularize salaries, has already released announcements informing the various ministries and agencies about where their personnel would receive and encash their salary cheques, beginning today July 6, 1987. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Jul 87 pp 1, 8] /13104

BRITISH DONATE MEDICAL SUPPLIES--A consignment of medical supplies and equipment estimated at \$3,000 were Saturday donated to the Klay Community Clinic in Bomi County by Mr. Robert Daly, Charge d'Affaires at the British Embassy in Monrovia. According to Mr. Daly, the equipment will be used to improve community health services in the Klay area. A release issued from the Embassy in Monrovia said the equipment and medical supplies form part of the British Government ongoing assistance to the health sector of Liberia. The donation was made in keeping with the Liberian Government's aim to accomplish health for all by the year 2000, the release said. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Jul 87 p 3] /13104

FREE ZONE TRADE BALANCE POSITIVE IN 1986

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 11 May 87 pp 1, 7

[Article: "In 1986 1.1-Billion-Rupee Positive Balance for the Free Zone"]

[Excerpts] Free-zone trade showed a surplus of only 1,123 million rupees for 1986, with textile raw materials alone representing 68 percent of its imports.

These statistics, contained in an article by Mr Hamid Jhumka, an economist with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in the latest CCI bulletin, reveal that last year's exports from the free zone [officially: Export Processing Zone] brought in some 4,960 million rupees, but imports reaches 3,837 million, whence the positive balance of some 1,123 million.

Textile products alone represent about 83 percent of the free zone's exports, among which are also foreign sales of flowers, fodder, various leather goods, model boats, masks, brushes, plush toys, post cards, fishhooks, etc.

The following table gives the range of products exported from the free zone by SITC [Standard International Trade Classification] groups:

SITC Group		Millions of Rupees
845	Outerwear, hosiery	1,563
844	Underwear	601
843	Outerwear (women, girls)	597
842	Outerwear (men, boys)	567
847	Shawls, scarves, etc.	278
846	Undergarments	317
848	Clothing accessories	91
651	Wire	88
037	Canned tuna	96
667	Semi-precious stones	174
884	Eyeglasses, etc.	91
885	Watches and watch movements	245
897	Jewelry	82

It is to be noted that the 13 products shown above represent 97 percent of the value of exports, and that 94 percent of these go to only 8 countries: France (33 percent), the United States (27 percent), West Germany (13 percent), the United Kingdom (10 percent), Italy (4 percent), Belgium (3 percent), the Netherlands (2 percent), and Canada (2 percent).

As to the free zone's imports, raw materials for the textile firms represent some 68 percent of the supplies, while machines represent a 13-percent share.

The category of semiprecious stones, jewelry, and watch and clock components represents 12 percent of the free zone's imports. Eighty percent of the imports come from 13 countries, chief among which are France (16 percent), slightly ahead of Hong Kong (15 percent), Taiwan (8 percent), Japan (8 percent), Germany 6.6 percent), China (6 percent), and Korea (5 percent).

The other important suppliers of raw materials to Mauritius are Italy, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, and Belgium.

13070/6662

CSO: 3419/246

UNIONS APPROVE WAGE RECOMMENDATION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "MEF and MEPZA: "Too Much!"]

[Text] The first reactions to the National Remuneration Board's (NRB's) interim report on wages and working conditions in the free zone [officially: Export Processing Zone] are beginning to become known.

Although they consider that there is still much to be done to "humanize" work in the free zone (let alone to make it the economy's prime sector), most of the unions seem to be satisfied with the across-the-board wage increase of about 15 percent recommended by the board. However, the question of whether this raise will be applied to piecework concerns the unions, which for once seem to be making a common demand on this subject.

On the employers' side, the Mauritius Employers federation and the MEPZA [Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association], meeting yesterday to examine the NRB proposals jointly, consider them "too high; small production units doing subcontracting will be able to bear the burden of 15 percent only with difficulty."

The Textile and Clothes Manufacturing Workers Union [TCMWU] and the Export Processing zone Workers Union (GWF unions having a majority in the Export Zone, according to the Registrar of Associations' report) find "some of the measures" advocated by the NRB "reasonable." However, the unions fear that employers will increase labor's workload in order to compensate for the extra costs they will have to pay.

The TCMWU yesterday also expressed the fear that piecework rates would be unilaterally lowered. As far as piecework is concerned, all the union organizations--FTU, GWF, or FPU--are speaking with one voice in demanding that the 15 percent be applied here as well. The union at the LSP diamond-cutting plant, an affiliate of the FPU, has already obtained a favorable judgment from the Supreme Court, ordering this firm to change its piecerates--a judgment, however, which the FPU finds itself forced to defend in the Privy Council.

Messrs Soodhun and Laridon's FTU characterizes the wages recommended by the NRB, the uniform issue, the total reimbursement of travel costs, etc., as "positive overall."

The negative side of the report, according to Mr Alain Laridon, consists of the fact that the NRB did not see fit to recommend the amendment of the Export Processing Zone Act, and did not provide for the payment of a 15-rupee supplement for night work.

Although the FTU professes itself satisfied with the NRB's proposals as far as overtime is concerned (no more than 15 hours a week), the FPU and the GWF, for their part, are not happy that the NRB chose not to realize that the free-zone workers also have a right to a normal social and family life.

According to the president of the TCMWU, Mr Kumar Seedin, the interim report basically (apart from the positive wage aspect) only substitutes for the status of "development slave," borne by the free-zone workers, a status of development "robot," so "hellish is the production pace in this sector."

The FPU, for its part, notes that the "double cut" system (docking of 23 days' pay for 1 day's absence) continues in force in the free zone, just as in the days of coolie labor.

According to Mr Philippe Chan Kim, vice president of MEPZA, it will obviously be necessary to conform if the NRB proposals are given the force of law, but "we judge the 15-percent increase to be too much," he said.

According to Mr Chan Kim, the little subcontracting plants are going to be affected by the production costs.

The MEPZA and MEF are agreeable to a wage adjustment in line with the expansion of the free zone. These organizations also accept a minimum wage, but they recommend that the law of supply and demand be allowed to work, a system under which the well-qualified employee can obtain the price he thinks appropriate to his abilities.

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CSO: 3419/246

WORKERS FRONT CALLS FOR RECOMMENDED HIKE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Article: "FTU Warning to Government"]

[Text] The United Workers Front (FTU), in a press conference yesterday, threw out a sharp warning to the government on implementing the NRB's wage recommendations on the free-zone industries. Mr Alain Laridon, as spokesman, declared that "obscurantist" forces are at work to produce counter-proposals. "The workers have kept their noses to the grindstone to contribute to the country's economic revival, and it is time that they harvest the fruit of their effort," said Mr Laridon.

According to the union spokesman, implementing these recommendations would be "setting our clocks to the right time." "We are going to utilize every resource, even a strike, if necessary as a last resort, to see that these recommendations are confirmed," said Mr Laridon, with an appeal to the good sense of all parties to the matter.

Mr Soodhun, the union's negotiator, also spoke of the free zone's evolution, going from 5 firms in 1970 to 408 in 1987, as proof that, after 15 years, Mauritian labor is qualified labor. It is high time to remunerate them, said Mr Soodhun.

Mr Soodhun also talked about health and safety on the job. He emphasized the number of work accidents at construction sites, with the request that, as in other countries of the world, a fence be placed completely around building under construction, for the workers' safety as much as for that of the public.

In connection with workers' health, Mr Soodhun declared that certain chemical products cause stomach troubles. He asks the ministers of health and of labor to check thoroughly into the composition of these products, so that their use does not go on at the expense of the workers' health. Mr Soodhun also made mention of the "antediluvian attitude of some free-zone owners, both as to their language and as to the means of intimidation used to prevent workers from unionizing. The union intends to raise all these problems in the near future with the minister of labor and industrial relations, Mrs Sheila Bappoo.

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CSO: 3419/246

MEPZA WANTS SMALLER WAGE INCREASE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 May 87 p 1

[Article: "MEPZA: 5-6 Percent Wage Increase Would Be Reasonable"]

[Text] Yesterday the Free-Zone Enterprise Association (MEPZA) for the first time took a position against the National Remuneration Board's proposal for an across-the-board wage rise on the order of 15 percent in the export-manufacturing sector. Responding to questions from members of the mission of French enterprise heads on wage costs in this sector, Mr Francois de Grivel, MEPZA president, declared that, in the association's eyes, a 5 or 6 percent rise in wages would be reasonable.

The director of the Mauritius Employers Federation (MEF), Mr Francis Rey, who was also taking part in the meeting between French and Mauritian businessmen, emphasized the fact that the NRB proposal concerns only the minimum wage and that a number of free-zone enterprises pay their employees wages above the 15-percent raise recommended by the NRB. They will have only to adjust their pay slips, Mr Rey added.

We may recall that Mr Philippe Chan Kim, MEPZA vice president, in an earlier reaction published in LE MAURICIEN, had pointed out that the free-zone employers would have to pay the 15 percent if the government put the NRB award into legal effect. Mr Chan Kim indicated, however, that this 15 percent would entail a rise in production costs, and that it is the subcontracting firms that would be most affected.

Mr de Grivel also revealed yesterday that Mauritian labor costs now amount to \$.70 U.S. per hour (about 9 rupees), which is sharply below that in effect in the Far East (\$2.80 or 36 rupees), in Europe (\$6 or 77 rupees), and in North America (\$10 or 128 rupees). In Japan, these costs are 6 times those in Mauritius.

The president of MEPZA further indicated that the average production rate in the Mauritius free zone is 80 percent of capacity and that in certain cases it ever reaches 90 or 95 percent, the same output as in Europe.

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CSO: 3419/246

MOZAMBIQUE

RED CROSS TRAINS 10,000 RESCUE WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] A brigade of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which has spent the last week touring various provinces in our country, has already held a series of lectures in Nampula, organized a photographic exhibit and shown a film divulging the principal goals and work methods of this humanitarian organization in Mozambique, as well as its ties to national Red Cross societies.

From 1981 to the end of 1986, throughout the country, the Mozambican Red Cross [CVM] has trained 10,350 rescue workers, 631 supervisors and 140 nutrition agents. During the same period, it accepted more than 44,000 individual members and 92 group subscriptions. The figures were announced last Friday in Maputo, during a press conference granted by Salvador Panguene, second vice president of the CVM, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of this humanitarian institution.

In the same press conference, Panguene said there are already CVM offices in all the provinces. It has already been active in some districts, localities and communal villages and will be consolidated in this 7th year of its existence.

Because the training of rescue workers is considered an important activity of the institution, throughout its 6 years of life it has devoted major attention to this aspect; as a result of this effort, no less than 10,350 rescue workers have been trained and are spread throughout the national territory.

To date, the CVM has trained 140 nutrition agents and 631 advisors, who act in various parts of the country to expand the principal activity of the CVM, which is to provide first aid to those who need it, specifically the victims of the armed bandits and of natural disasters.

According to the second vice president of the CVM, in some schools, companies and neighborhoods, the training is conducted by the teachers, workers and other individuals familiar with first aid techniques.

"In 1986 alone, the health education program took in about 4,000 students from the first to the fourth levels; the classes were taught by 64 teachers in 35 schools and 3 teacher-training centers," states a document distributed to the press.

According to Salvador Panguene, from June 1984, when a CVM program was introduced to mobilize and recruit blood donors, until December 1986, the organization collected 11,070 liters of this vital fluid.

Distribution of Donations

In the 6 years of its existence, the CVM has carried out several emergency aid operations for victims of the drought and the war waged by South Africa through its lackeys, the armed bandits.

At this time, according to Panguene, a program is underway to aid the victims of the drought and of the armed bandits in Zambezia Province. Parallel programs are being developed in Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces; in this last province, in the regions of Mapulanguene, Calanga, Matutuine and Moama, the CVM is not only distributing foodstuffs but is also setting up tents to shelter families whose property has been pillaged by the agents of Pteetoria.

"We also distribute donations to some teaching institutions and medical units, where we are delivering rubber sheeting, clothing and milk for the children who are patients or students," noted the CVM vice president.

Since they were initiated in 1983, these operations to aid the victims of the drought and of the armed bandits have benefited more than 200,000 people.

Meanwhile, according to a CVM source, a ship will soon arrive in Mozambique from Great Britain, carrying various products and articles, notably a large quantity of fabrics.

The source added that the ship will remain in Mozambican waters for some time, transporting products and equipment from the CVM's central warehouse in Maputo to the coastal areas in the center and north of the country.

During the week celebrating the sixth anniversary of its founding, the CVM will concentrate its activities in the provinces, where there are plans for seminars, cultural, recreational and sports activities and voluntary work days to beautify various locales of public interest.

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CS0: 3442/242

INHAMBANE GOVERNMENT OUTLINES FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] A few days ago, a well informed source from the provincial government claimed that the food situation in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe became worse this year because of the move of the population from the districts to the urban centers, as a result of the criminal activity of the armed bandits.

In the 6 months representing the first half of this year, in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe, no more than 6 kilograms of rice, 3 of sugar, 3 bars of soap, and 20 kilograms of yellow corn were sold, per family, apart from the respective supplement.

A source close to the provincial government informed our reporter that the origin of this situation, among other factors, is the fact that Inhambane Province has not received from the central warehouses located in Maputo satisfactory amounts of provisions of prime necessity to supply the people.

Another factor cited by the source from the Inhambane provincial government is the fact that, recently, there has been a great wave of movement on the part of the rural population to the two large urban centers "owing to the drought that has been devastating Inhambane for virtually 9 years; a factor exacerbated by the terrorist acts of the armed bandits."

Moreover, the blockage of the main access routes (particularly roads and the railroad connecting Inhambane with the district of Inharrime) has caused an increasing reduction in the volume of surplus products removed from the peasants, and their resultant marketing in the two urban centers.

Furthermore, in the course of the latter phenomenon, during recent months, in the markets of the two cities, one has witnessed the imposition of exorbitant prices in sales of various foodstuffs, particularly garden vegetables; in an action wherein the retailers are attempting to justify the decontrol of certain agricultural and livestock products.

The Inhambane provincial government source stressed that, at present, the inhabitants of the two cities are estimated at over 285,000.

Alternative Measures

To change the present food shortage situation, the Inhambane government has already undertaken action described as consisting of "local alternatives to surmount the crisis" nearly everywhere in the province.

One of the alternatives consisted of the creation of what has been locally designated "Title 2," an expedient which, through DPCCN, specifies consideration of donations to the populations displaced by war, who are sheltered at the homes of their relatives in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe.

This program is virtually at an end, because the number of donations that the province has received is insufficient even to meet the needs of the zones most severely stricken by the drought, located in the districts of Panda, Homoine, Massinga, Vilanculo, and Funhalouro, among others.

In fact, an extensive mobilization activity has now been started among the populations of both cities aimed at integrating and settling all those who are displaced in areas where they can produce for their subsistence.

The first step in this effort was taken quite recently, when dozens of ex-prisoners who returned to Inhambane a short time ago after spending some time in the reeducation process in Zambezia, were taken to their areas of origin.

Moreover, the Inhambane provincial government recently created the "Office of Small Projects," an agency that is mobilizing and coordinating all the small agricultural-livestock and industrial enterprises dedicated to combating famine in the province.

Apart from those activities, nearly everywhere in Inhambane Province work is under way to reorganize the few geo-hydrographic resources.

In fact, work is in progress to recover and open irrigation systems; and it is estimated that, by the end of this year, nearly 850 hectares of irrigated land will be in operation.

This program, which is an exclusive one of the Inhambane provincial government, has been assessed at nearly 40 million meticals, and is taking place under the auspices of the State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics (SEHA).

Meanwhile, our source noted that, despite all these efforts, it is anticipated that the food shortage situation in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe will continue for some time; because the province has been suffering from the scourge of drought for nearly 9 years, in the course of which over 500,000 persons have had their survival depend solely on the donations given by the international community.

2909

CSO: 3442/246

MOZAMBIQUE

SUPPLY OFFICER PRAISES ROLE OF FAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 87 p 3

[Report on interview with Mussa Kara Chapdat, supply officer for Chibabava District, Sofala Province, by NOTICIAS, date and place not given]

[Text] "It is not easy to see that supplies reach the residents of zones affected by the criminal operations of the armed bandits. It is a job that calls for sacrifice and determination," Mussa Kara Chapdat, supply officer for Chibabava District, Sofala Province, declared to this newspaper.

Explaining his statement, Mussa Kara said that from 1979 to date, the damages inflicted by the armed bandits have amounted to about 8 million meticals.

"I have lost four trucks; they have looted two of my stores and have stolen various merchandise," he noted.

With more than 20 years of experience in commercial activity, our interviewee was designated district supply officer for Chibabava in 1983, in recognition by the government of his efforts to provision the public, always in that area, where he was previously a merchant.

FAM Support

Asked by a reporter how it had been possible to reach the residents of the rural areas with the essential goods for their subsistence, in view of the destabilizing actions of the armed bandits, the Chibabava district supply officer told us:

"I have always been able to rely on the direct collaboration of the FAM [Mozambican Armed Forces], which has been basic in seeing that the products reach the zones where they are needed. I think that, in any locale affected by the criminal actions of the bandits, the Army plays a key role in guaranteeing supplies. This has been our experience in Chibabava."

Mussa Kara said that the enemy has tried to cut off the supply of provisions to the population, but their attempts have failed, thanks to the intervention of the FAM.

Another factor which, according to the speaker, has been important in ensuring supplies to the population under the current war conditions is the "collaboration

of the district's party and government organs, which have taken a direct interest in the solution of any problem that arises."

Although he has never given any thought to buying a new truck, he says he has no problems transporting the merchandise from Beira to Chibabava District, a trip of about 300 kilometers. "I always have the support of the Automotive Trucking Center, and I also have three heavy trucks, although they have mechanical problems," Chapdat pointed out.

In the interview which he granted to NOTICIAS to report his experiences as the supply officer in a zone scourged by the criminal actions of the armed bandits, Chapdat noted that the present quotas are inadequate to meet the needs of the population. "More people are showing up every day, liberated by the Army from bandit captivity," he warned.

Assistance to Orphanage

In a praiseworthy humanitarian gesture, Mussa Kara, gives material aid to an orphanage which shelters 32 children who have been rescued from the armed bandits and whose parents have been killed by these criminals.

Since 1984, he has been supplying clothing and food, free of charge, to this institution, which was established by the party and government in Chibabava District.

"I am happy that I can help to relieve the suffering of those children after their stay in the captivity of the bandits," he said.

6362

CS0: 3442/242

MOZAMBIQUE

WFDY PLANS AID TO VICTIMS OF BANDITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) will mobilize support for those who have been displaced by the war in our country and are now being cared for under dubious conditions. This support may be involve sending medical aid teams, among other things, newsmen in the country were informed yesterday by Alfredo Junior, who is one of two vice presidents of that organization who paid a visit to our country.

This delegation, which left the country yesterday en route to the headquarters of the organization in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, was headed by Claudio Denegre. Both members are vice presidents of the WFDY.

These leaders discussed support to our country at a press conference held at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Mozambican Youth Organization. Earlier, the delegation met with Pascoal Mocumbi, foreign relations secretary of the FRELIMO Party.

At that meeting, Mocumbi set forth some of the main needs of the country resulting from the war imposed upon us from abroad.

The two vice presidents of the WFDY gave assurance that they will coordinate the efforts of all of the progressive youth in the world enrolled in their organization in the struggle for freedom and peace and against fascism, colonialism, racism and all types of discrimination.

Yesterday morning, the members of the delegation met with People's Assembly President Marcelino dos Santos to make their farewells. On that occasion, Dos Santos said that "The liberation of the South African people will mean the releasing vast world energies to work for enduring peace."

In response to a question asked by NOTICIAS, Claudio Denegre assured us that the WFDY will speak out against the serious situation the country is experiencing because of the destabilization promoted by the apartheid regime, describing it as the agent of destabilization in southern Africa which attacks neighboring countries through the armed bandits.

This vice president of the WFDY described the meetings with Pascoal Mocumbi and Marcelino dos Santos, at which cadres of the central leadership of the OJM were present, as characterized by an atmosphere of openness and fraternity, and quite profitable.

Claudio Denegre said that Mozambique will be the focus of attention at the next session of the executive committee, because, he said, "We are returning with a more specific understanding of the situation," and conditions are steadily improving in the search for concrete ways of strengthening relations between the OJM and the WFDY.

5157

CSO: 3442/224

DOCTORS WITHOUT FRONTIERS IMPROVE INHAMBANE HEALTH CARE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The program for building and reestablishing the health infrastructures in the districts in the northern part of the province of Inhambane, for which Doctors Without Frontiers, a nongovernmental Belgian organization, has taken responsibility, is now a reality. The results achieved to date are helping to meet our needs in the health sector.

Our reporters discovered this while visiting the Vilanculo, Inhassoro and Govuro districts in the northern part of the province of Inhambane recently.

In fact, the hospitals in these three districts are currently benefiting from restoration work, as well as the construction of new facilities, in a project being carried out by a nongovernmental organization in Belgium called Doctors Without Frontiers, with European Economic Community financing.

This program for reestablishing health infrastructures in the northern part of Inhambane is being supplemented by supplies of medicines, hospital equipment and even medical and technical support of the people in the districts of Vilanculo, Inhassoro, Govuro, Mabote and Funhalouro.

"Both the construction and the provision of medical equipment are consistent with a policy defined by the Ministry of Health, since our activities in Mozambique follow its guidelines," Flament Bruno, the coordinator of the Doctors Without Frontiers project in these zones of the country, said.

The work of building a maternity clinic with a 30-bed capacity, a delivery room, a surgical ward with 30 beds, an operating room and a home for tuberculosis patients is well along in the district of Vilanculo. The tuberculosis facility is being built using local materials.

Flament Bruno said that the Vilanculo Rural Hospital facilities will include the water piping and electricity in the residential facility. Also, Doctors Without Frontiers will provide the hospital in Vilanculo with an electrical generator separate from that of the town, as well as installing photovoltaic panels to serve as solar energy collectors.

"The expansion of the hospital facilities was our priority, because what existed previously was inadequate for handling the influx of people and to allow the medical personnel to do efficient work. After the completion of the

"The expansion of the hospital facilities was our priority, because what existed previously was inadequate for handling the influx of people and to allow the medical personnel to do efficient work. After the completion of the work in progress, we will obtain the necessary materials and will supply medicines consistent with the needs and the policy established by the Ministry of Health, with which we are cooperating. In the zones where the energy supply is irregular, we plan to undertake the installation of solar energy systems," Flament Bruno emphasized.

According to our interlocutor, his organization has already provided the districts of Vilanculo, Inhassoro and Govuro with three vehicles for the transport of patients and medical personnel, in addition to the medical equipment and technical support provided, and it has also supplied fuel for the implementation of the multiple activities in the health sector.

Aid Consistent With Needs

The present project being carried out by the Doctors Without Frontiers in the province of Inhambane will meet the needs of our country in the health sector. In fact, as everyone knows, the health infrastructures are the preferred targets of the agents of the apartheid regime.

We were told that the Vilanculo Rural Hospital, for example, sees an average of 150 outpatients a month, while accommodating an average of 150 inpatients.

This situation, Flament Bruno said, makes it difficult not only to rehabilitate the existing buildings, but also to build more.

In the three districts already mentioned, the support Doctors Without Frontiers have provided in expanding hospital buildings and supplying the needed equipment is notable, in addition to the fact that teams of these doctors are making a valuable contribution in caring for our patients.

As our interlocutor stressed, the Doctors Without Frontiers teams travel regularly to the districts of Mabote and Funhalouro to aid the local people.

German Doctors Show Interest

A delegation of German Emergency Doctors from the FRG visited the country recently to study the viability of their participation in providing medical aid to the Mozambican people.

The delegation was headed by Dr Rupert Neudeck, president of German Emergency Doctors, which is a nongovernmental organization. The delegation visited the province of Inhambane, where this body may initiate future activities.

In talking with our reporters, Rupert Neudeck said that the purpose of the trip to Mozambique was to examine the possibility that his organization might provide medical support in the districts of Mabote and Funhalouro, where the people are also receiving assistance from the Belgians.

This organization, according to its president, obtains its funds by collecting contributions from the people in the FRG.

MOZAMBIQUE

CHICOMO PEOPLE IN DIRE NEED OF FOOD, MEDICAL AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] Inhambane--The drought and the war caused by the armed bandits are creating serious food and health problems for the people of Chicomo, in Inhambane. There more than 2,000 individuals, the majority of them children, are suffering from malnutrition and are in need of medical care.

Chicomo, a locality situated about 80 km north of the headquarters of the district of Massinga, has been plagued by drought for more than 5 years, a situation which has been aggravated by the actions of the armed bandits.

The majority of the 2,400 persons living in the village of Chicomo now were liberated by our forces early in 1985 during the operations in which some camps of the armed bandits in the settlements of Muronga, Muluguiane and Balate Marelane were destroyed.

Since the middle of 1985, when the village was established, the people of Chicomo have been surviving exclusively thanks to donations made by the international community, which reached them through the Department for Preventing and Combatting Natural Catastrophes.

"The last time it rained in this area was in 1981," Alfonso Cumbe, 45, who is married and the father of five children, said.

Situation Aggravated by Armed Bandits

"The looting activities perpetrated by the armed bandits in the Chicomo locality have contributed to the total breakdown of the socioeconomic life of the people," an official in Chicomo said.

Chicomo became target of the armed bandits for the first time in the middle of 1982. In that era, some peasants say, the bandits encountered heavy resistance.

"It is no accident that they hate us. When they came to this locality for the first time, we fought back with bows and arrows and spears, I remember

clearly. On the first day (17 May 1982), we killed five armed bandits with our traditional weapons," a peasant told us.

With the intensification of the bandits' actions, many people were kidnapped and forced to live in the bandits' hideouts. They were not liberated until 1985.

Another factor aggravating the situation of the people in Chicomo is the fact that the land there is basically arid, and there is no water.

According to Estevao Mucavele, the administrator of Massinga, that district currently has many zones which have been affected by the drought.

According to this official, the situation "has tended to deteriorate recently because the armed bandits have intensified their terrorist activities."

A peasant who did not want to be identified said that the armed bandits have hideouts near Chicomo.

"They are in a zone called Munhame. That is where they come from to murder us," the peasant said.

Last May, the armed bandits murdered five persons and burned 40 huts in Chicomo. The prompt intervention of the FAM/FPLM stationed in that zone forced the bandits to retire in disorder.

5157

CSO: 3442/224

2 MILLION PEOPLE LACK MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Nearly 2 million persons have lost access to health care because of the armed bandits' activity.

This information was revealed on Friday by Inusse Noormahomed, national director of human resources in the Health Ministry.

The national director reported that, between 1982 and 1986, the armed bandits destroyed 211 health centers and stations, and 374 were looted or forced to close in the rural areas.

By the end of 1986, only 17 physicians were working in the rural hospitals, representing one doctor for every 443,000 persons; whereas, in 1983, the ratio was one doctor for every 160,000 persons.

Inusse observed that Zambezia Province is the one that has been hardest hit by the war, noting that, in this province, 13 of the 17 districts have doctors; but that in mid-1986, only Mocuba and Gurue had them.

In terms of health, this means that nearly 25 percent of the health care system has been stricken by the armed bandits.

He claimed: "If this had not occurred, at present we would have nearly 1,400 health care units in the rural areas."

Inusse announced that the number of those wounded in the war received in the hospitals increased from 53 per month in 1981 to a monthly average of 382 at present, the majority being civilians.

He remarked: "In 1986, as a result of the war alone, it was estimated that 84,000 children died in Mozambique, owing to diseases which would have been prevented had we been working under normal conditions."

The national director said that there was a significant increase in infant mortality up to the age of 1 year. In 1985, of each group of 1,000 children

born, 200 died before reaching 1 year of life. The mortality among those aged from 1 to 5 years was between 325 and 375.

He gave an example: "At present, nearly 800 children die every year from tetanus; but in the past, we had no cases of that disease among newborns, because most of the pregnant women had been vaccinated."

The Health Ministry is attempting to solve the problem of chronic malnutrition. It will soon begin a vaccination program to prevent tuberculosis and leprosy from developing in the centers for those displaced by war. The program includes the digging of wells and the promotion of campaigns to clean up the environment, so as to prevent the proliferation of infectious and contagious diseases, such as cholera, conjunctivitis, and diseases of the skin, in those centers.

2909

CSO: 3442/246

MOZAMBIQUE

LACK OF TRANSPORT HAMPERS PRODUCE DISTRIBUTION IN MOAMBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] The shortage of trucks to transport vegetables, particularly tomatoes, continues to concern officials in the agriculture sector in Moamba District, Maputo Province. According to Boaventura Zandamela, district director of agriculture, the lack of transport means is already a "cancer" affecting all the crops. In the last season alone, more than 500 tons of tomatoes were left to rot.

With the tomato harvest season nearing its peak, the weak or nonexistent capacity to ship this perishable product is again in the spotlight, particularly since a large crop is expected this year.

In fact, on all the family, private, cooperative and state farms, more acreage is devoted to tomatoes than to any other vegetable, such as onions, cabbage or kale.

The reason for the difference is basically that more tomato seeds were received for planting. Another factor in the proliferation of tomatoes is that some producers already had their own seed, produced in the previous campaign.

With more than 20 hectares planted in tomatoes, just in Block 1, the State Enterprise of Moamba will face the largest problems with shipment. According to director Julio Douglas Barros, the company currently has only one heavy truck, which obviously cannot handle shipment of the large tomato crop.

"We have sent another truck, which was burned by the armed bandits, to be repaired, but it is doubtful whether it will arrive in time to do the work," he added.

"At one time, the company had a contract with the railway to haul produce to the city of Maputo. We are going to contact the administrators of CFA-Sul [Southern Mozambique Railway] to see about renewing the agreement," said Enoque Nhancale, director of the Moamba II Project.

He added that, under the present conditions, railway transport could only minimize the shipment problem; it is not the solution.

Among the vegetables produced in Moamba District, tomatoes top the list. Since they deteriorate easily, the NOTICIAS reporter asked about the possibility of setting up a local canning factory.

According to the opinions he heard, this possibility was ruled out. Considering the poor demand for imported canned tomatoes on the domestic market, the investment in installing the factory, which would necessarily involve foreign exchange, would not pay off.

So, at the moment, the only alternative is to put the products on the market in the city of Maputo; even though it receives the same products from other regions, such as Chokwe, Maputo still has the capacity to absorb them.

6362

CSO: 3442/242

BEIRA SPILLWAY TO SUPPLEMENT WATER CONTROL SYSTEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The Palmeiras spillway is almost completed, with only the placement of the blocks of cement and stone which serve to prevent silting remaining to be done, our reporters in Beira were told by the director of Project MONAP-1 in this city. Meanwhile, Carl Bloom, the architect coordinating the work of the MONAP with the Ministry of Agriculture in the capital of the country, said in recent statements to NOTICIAS concerning this spillway project that an error in the design of the project itself had been detected, having to do with the protection of the Beira beaches. He said that there are no funds for the building of the longer 120-meter buttress, which it is estimated would cost about a million dollars. Moreover, Carl Bloom expressed regret that the spillway was put into use with a single buttress, which is, incidentally, of small dimensions, and lacks the capacity, as is obvious, to protect the beaches on the maritime shore of Beira from the erosion caused by the force of the sea water. This is a problem which has been a concern in the provincial capital of Sofala for many years.

The spillway, located in the Palmeiras district, was designed to have two buttresses (structures built of concrete cement in the shape of a V, with the three flood gates at its vertex), for the purpose of protecting the beaches from erosion by the sea.

"As a result of the halting of the work, the resumption of which is still under study, the competent bodies authorized the commissioning of the spillway in May of this year, as a way of emptying the excess salt water threatening the rice crops in the zones of Macurungo, Matacuane, Macuti and Chota," a technician told our reporters. He went on to emphasize that "This will also prevent the rainfall in the city and its environs from flooding the low-lying zones, as usually happens in these cases."

Moreover, we learned that in August or September of this year, the directors of Project MONAP-1, working with the Ministry of Agriculture, are expected to submit a plan containing all of the information necessary for the completion of the spillway project, which will include the buttress 120 meters long which still remains to be built and is vital to this project.

The information obtained indicates, moreover, that due to the shutdown of the spillway some years ago, the main canals which carry residual water to the sea and form a labyrinth within the city of Beira have become completely blocked and have never been cleaned.

In fact, they have become veritable garbage dumps for some citizens who, when they so desire and are able, dump garbage and various types of refuse into the canals. This has gradually transformed them into veritable breeding grounds for the very rapid multiplication of mosquitos and other insects.

"As everyone can see, all of this filth represents a real attack upon the health of the public," some residents said regretfully.

No organization concerned with health has made any effort, in all this time, to take steps to alleviate this situation, while the final completion of the spillway is still pending.

Importance of the Project

The Beira spillway, located in the Palmeiras district, was provided with new and durable equipment, a part of which was imported from the FRG, and which is said to have cost \$450,000. The floodgates which were formerly operated manually have now been equipped for opening and closing by means of an automatic system. The whole complex now has an emergency generator group for use in the event that the electrical power supply of the city fails. On the other hand, the cement used in the construction work, which was purchased in the FRG, has special chemical properties providing a high level of resistance to the action of salt water.

The project began with a study and topographic survey of the region at the end of the 1970s. The first financing came from the FAO (a United Nations body), which paid for the construction work up until 1981. Beginning then, the work was carried out through Project MONAP-1, with PRACK-CONSUT, a construction enterprise in the FRG, also participating.

Meanwhile, supervision was the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture in our country, through its construction department.

"As soon as the project is completed, the spillway will become the responsibility of the executive council, which body will manage the operation, maintenance and protection of the complex. This is also of great importance, as everyone knows, to the development of the green zones in the city," one of the technicians with whom we talked told us.

The spillway is regarded as a key part in the water system for the development of the green zones, in particular the cultivation of rice, which has been undertaken in some urban and suburban areas of the provincial capital of Sofala. In fact, the spillway has two basic uses. One is the emptying of the sewage system (sanitation), and the other is the management and removal of salty water from the family farms in the zones of Chota, Macurungo and a part of Matacuane (farming).

In addition to the floodgates of the spillway itself, there are two others which are basically used for the green zones, as a means of preventing the salinization of the water on the farms. Meanwhile, the digging of canals (primary, secondary and tertiary), as well as the organization of farm areas and the maintenance of the canals and floodgates, has been the responsibility of the Green Zones Project.

It should be stressed that in order to make it possible for drainage, and above all irrigation, to develop in accordance with the goals established, the Farm Water Unit is making a technical study of the possibility of using the water from the canals to irrigate farm fields.

This study will involve measurement of the salt content of the water, since a preliminary examination showed that the water in the Chota zone can be used for the purpose of irrigating the farms in the family sector in that area, which includes almost all of the farm region surrounding the city of Beira.

This undertaking is a part of the program for developing small local irrigation systems. If positive results are obtained, small irrigation projects will be established to serve our farm fields.

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CSO: 3442/224

MAFAMBISSE ENTERPRISE RESUMES SUGAR PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] The Mozambique Sugar Enterprise in the Dondo district of Sofala will produce nearly 6,000 tons of sugar during this campaign, according to Arnaldo Ribeiro, the general director of that enterprise. This official disclosed that fact a few days ago, when Governor Francisco Masquil was paying a working visit to that production unit, as part of his 3-day tour of Dondo district.

On that occasion, the Mozambique Sugar Enterprise's general director noted that only the dedication of the enterprise workers, the organizational improvements, and some imports made allowed for the creation of conditions to start the current campaign.

Arnaldo Ribeiro claimed: "To attain and exceed these goals, we are currently engaged in the difficult battle to recover the efforts lost in 1986; and, at the same time that we are carrying out the campaign, we are involved in renovating the canebrake and maintaining the budding area, so as to ensure continuity for the increase in production during the coming years."

He claimed that the long absence of rain has made it impossible to plant the cane during the ideal period and it did not occur until last April. To date (Saturday, 11 July), nearly 607 of the 750 hectares originally planned for completion by this September have been planted. This goal is part of the 1,500 hectares previously stipulated in the enterprise's plan which, however, will have to be reconsidered owing to the drought.

That director said: "The area to be planted by September, together with the buds from the cutting of the present campaign, enable us to anticipate for next year (if there are no other unforeseen events) a sugar production that will total 15,000 tons."

Moreover, he reported that, after 16 days of the campaign (as of 10 July) over 1,000 tons of sugar were produced, associated with 631 hectares of cut area; and approximately 23,000 tons of sugar cane were milled. At this point, he added that the factory is currently undertaking a daily milling of slightly over 1,000 tons; with the daily sugar production standing at almost 107 tons.

He explained: "If we continue in this way, by mid-August we shall have the campaign completed, only 8 days late, in comparison with the period programmed."

He continued, saying that this means that approximately 33 percent of the cane programmed was milled, and 31 percent of the physical sugar was produced.

Considerable Difficulties

With a total of 6,051 workers (including 2,949 temporary workers), the Mozambique Sugar Enterprise is currently struggling with major difficulties. Prominent among them are various problems originating mainly because suitable repairs were not made on the hauling and transportation equipment, and also in the factory; and due to the impossibility of acquiring spare parts, plating, piping, valves, and other materials considered essential for making a suitable recovery.

Arnaldo Ribeiro remarked: "In addition to this, we cannot repair the boilers, nor the No 3 generator, because we lack foreign currency for importing, and the domestic market does not have these materials."

Also with regard to the difficulties confronting the enterprise, that director, citing a different point, explained that there are still various problems of a material type, relating to the equipment, prominent among which is the lack of spare parts for the hydraulic systems of the six CAMECO hauling machines; therefore, with their stoppage occurring, it has been impossible to procure the sugar programmed.

He also noted that the supply of acetylene oxygen and electrodes has been very irregular, "and in very small amounts"; which also could lead to stoppage of the factory, in the case of a serious breakdown.

Furthermore, he added that the poor condition of the boilers and steam pipes "has made it impossible to have the steam reach the process at the necessary temperature; which precludes our obtaining the potential output."

Food Production

In addition to the sugar production, a priority activity, the enterprise has not neglected food production aimed at minimizing the lack of provisions of prime necessity among its workers and their respective families; including the procurement of surpluses assigned for sale in the nearest urban centers.

In his remarks, Arnaldo Ribeiro said: "'We had planted 565 hectares of rice, nearly all of which was lost for lack of water. From this area, which was to give us a production of 1,000 tons, we could only harvest 40 tons on 18 hectares, which we managed to irrigate with pumps and engines.'"

However, he stressed that 61 hectares of beans and 30 of various garden vegetables have been seeded, estimating that, by the end of the harvest, 1,000 tons of those products will be procured. Also in the area of combating famine, it is planned to begin planting 100 hectares with corn in the near future.

The general director of that sugar enterprise also explained that, in the production of food crops, the enterprise needed larger areas, in order to achieve self-sufficiency; and, in this connection, he noted:

"This would be possible, at least in the case of rice and vegetables."

According to that official, the factory currently has a total of 1,409 livestock, including hogs, cattle, ducks, chickens, and rabbits.

Financial Situation

According to information provided by Arnaldo Ribeiro to the governor of Sofala, Francisco Masquil, the economic and financial situation of the enterprise is bad.

There is a cumulative debt exceeding 5.5 million contos, and the enterprise's survival has been made possible only by the subsidies granted by the state for the deficits in exploitation.

The general director of AM stressed: "The interest that we paid in 1986 on the loans which fell due alone exceeded the fund for wages used during the same year."

He later explained that there was no need to lay off workers, "inasmuch as we didn't have any surplus workers for carrying out the programs that are under way." Yet there was a need, in some instances, to redirect the work force, but always inside the enterprise.

He commented: "We are now devising a program to recover the enterprise in terms of sugar production. This program is aimed at bringing us to a production rate of 53,000 tons in 1991; and it calls for a production increase of nearly 10,000 tons per year."

2909

CSO: 3442/246

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BUS SERVICE REESTABLISHED--The Highway Enterprise in Cabo Delgado plans rehabilitation and maintenance work on its paralyzed fleet of buses, in an effort designed to reestablish bus service on the lines linking the various districts to the city of Pemba. At the same time, Automotive Trucking will also carry out repair work on its idle vehicles in order to make its production level in freight transport profitable. This decision was adopted at the recent meeting of the Expanded Advisory Council of the Cabo Delgado Provincial Transportation and Communications Office. At that session, the party cells, trade-union committees and the ODM affiliated with enterprises in this branch were assigned the responsibility of seeing to the tasks of mobilizing and staffing of the workers for the implementation of the Economic Rehabilitation Program. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 3] 5157

2,000 REPATRIATED FROM ZIMBABWE--About 2,000 people who had fled from the savage actions of the armed bandits are being repatriated from the Zimbabwean district of Chipingue to Mussorize District, Manica Province, in an operation initiated on 18 June. As part of this repatriation, three reception brigades have been formed in Mussorize; they include members of the Manica Provincial Directorate for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters [DPPCCN] and the Health Ministry and other party and government cadres in this region. According to information received by our Beira bureau, 560 people who had already arrived in Mussorize have been relocated in the Samora Machel Communal Village, another 631 have been sent to the Madeuse Communal Village in the region of Dacata, and a third group, which is now in the Espungabera seat, awaiting the parceling of farm land, will be integrated in the Josina Machel Communal Village. In those locales, these citizens are receiving emergency food aid, specifically, corn, dried fish, flour and clothing, in addition to tools, donated by the Manica DPPCCN, the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Mozambican Red Cross. The return of the war refugees to Mozambique is the result of the intensive military offensives conducted in that area of Manica Province to retake some areas which had been occupied by the armed bandits. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

REFUGEES TRAINED IN ZIMBABWE--About 48,000 Mozambican war refugees in Zimbabwe are being trained in various occupations in that country. The training of the refugees is coordinated by the ZIMOFA (Mozambique-Zimbabwe Friendship Association) and the purpose is to ensure the enlistment of the refugees in the Zimbabwean

society and to provide them with technical knowledge that will be applicable in Mozambique. ZIMOFA announced that this year will be devoted to corn production, in a 100-hectare area, to assist the Mozambican war refugees. The organization has donated food and clothing to the Mozambican provinces of Tete, Manica and Sofala, worth an estimated 200,000 Zimbabwean dollars (about 57,000 contos). ZIMOFA is a friendship league which was founded last year in Zimbabwe and which supports Mozambique. In February, a ZIMOFA delegation was in the Mozambican capital and made contacts with the Ministry of Education, mass democratic organizations and social-professional associations. In the meeting at the Ministry of Education, the two parties discussed the situation of the Mozambican children who live in the accommodation centers in Zimbabwe with their parents. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 87 p 1] 6362

DEMOBILIZATION IN CABO DELGADO--Some 300 soldiers, including officers, subalterns, sergeants and enlisted men, stationed in Cabo Delgado Province were recently mustered out and will be sent back to their native areas if they so desire. The simple and solemn ceremony was held a few days ago in the city of Pemba and was witnessed by several dozen people who had gathered out of curiosity. The ceremony was led by Oscar Kida, the new provincial commander, and was also attended by Governor Antonio Simbini. The demobilized members of the Mozambican Armed Forces [FAM] were attached to the Provincial Military Command Training School for sergeants, drivers and mechanics in Montepuez. According to Colonel Oscar Kida, the mustering out of these young men marks the beginning of the demobilization process in Cabo Delgado, within the framework of the reduction of forces in the FAM and the reorganization of the Army. Speaking at the ceremony, Antonio Simbini said that demobilization did not mean idleness. "Your support is always necessary in the organization of militias, in production, so that the battle which you have begun will achieve its objectives." Regarding the reintegration of the demobilized men, the governor of Cabo Delgado Province said the party and government would make every effort to see that it is effective. "Cabo Delgado Province is rich and has a lot of land to cultivate and to produce food," Antonio Simbini added. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

NEW TETE OFFICIALS--A few days ago, in a ceremony attended by members of the provincial government, Cadmiel Muthemba, governor of Tete Province, installed four provincial directors. They are Mateco Castiano, delegate of the Ministry of Mineral Resources; Jorge Ferro Muianga, provincial director of agriculture; Lucas Tonela Jeremias, provincial director of health; and Bento Alvaro Rancho, director of customs. After noting the importance of the areas which these officials will direct, Governor Muthemba advised the new directors to improve the internal organization in their sectors of activity, to wage a successful war against armed banditry and all its consequences. It is noted that the ministries responsible for customs and mineral resources now have direct representatives in the province, as in the other provinces, because of the growth that has occurred in the Tete delegacies. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

CAIA, INHAMINGA FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS--Our reporter was told by an individual who visited the districts of Caia and Inhaminga, in Sofala Province, that "The situation in those districts is extremely serious." In fact, also according to information conveyed in Beira, over 9,000 persons in those regions are

undergoing a critical situation in terms of food requirements; a condition that could become more tragic because, at present, the food sent there on an emergency basis has been depleted. According to data made public last Saturday, as of that date, the "food products have sufficed until today" (Saturday, 18 July) in the warehouses of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters in Caia. In Inhaminga, for its part, with 4,000 persons stricken, the situation is virtually the same, because the products will suffice only for another week. Meanwhile, Jeronimo Pita-Gros, a logistics official of the World Food Program, claimed that the financing granted by that international agency to pay the costs of the airlift between the provincial capital and the different areas stricken by the emergency situation has already been completely used up. He noted that action is being taken, in the meantime, aimed at new financing. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/246

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

AFRICAN AIRLINE SERVICE--The Transafrik Corporation, a group with headquarters in Ireland but with predominantly African capital, signed a contract with Sao Tome authorities for the use of the archipelago as a base for providing air services to the African Continent. Transafrik, which is already the main stockholder of the Sao Tome airline--Equatorial International Airlines--includes among its regular operations that of supplying food to the hotel industry of Sao Tome, as well as to the Angolan state company ENIAMA (formerly DIAMANG), normally from the South African market. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 2] 8908

CSO: 3442/226

REACTION TO POLICE DEMONSTRATION

Government Action Explained

Dakar L'UNITE POUR LE SOCIALISME in French May 87 p 3

[Article by Al Hassane Toure: "Police: Aftermath of the Manifestation"]

[Text] Ever since the police officers made such a sorry spectacle of themselves in the eyes of the nation and the world, on 13 and 14 April 1987, the situation born of their rebellion has calmed down. The two sides have taken advantage of this time for reflection and decision-making. What will tomorrow be like?

In the serious crisis that our country recently experienced because of "the police affair," there is much to be said. And there is sure to be a lot more speechifying about these events. Was it a strike or an act of rebellion or insubordination? In any case, the event was serious enough to persuade the head of state to make the decisions we are now aware he made, that is the suspension, followed by the dismissal, of the 6 265 civil service policemen. Firm and fair measures determined upon to confirm the authority of the state and the resolve of the president of the republic to watch over the proper functioning of our institutions. Measures quite comprehensible also, along with the shelving of the minister of the interior as well as the highest officials of the Senegalese Police.

But let us go further back to try to get a clearer glimpse. At the beginning of this unfortunate affair, it seems that there were claims that bore upon certain material questions (benefits, working conditions, etc.). Apparently that is what served as the pretext for this very poorly controlled temper tantrum. The first mistake was to think that the police (a national structure charged with an important social mission) could be above the law over which it is duty-bound to keep respectful watch. The second was an error of approach that led to a perceptible lack of savoir-faire, in a pamphlet, moreover, in which the high stakes were manifest. In it one reads the following passage: "It will henceforth appertain to the civil population to maintain its own security." The two words in italics (henceforth and civil) are the editors' emphasis.

The word "henceforth" signifies the intention to engage in an action limited in time. The word "civil" governs the problem of the status of the civil ser-

vants of the police force. The same police pamphlet invited the personnel to march on the ministry of the interior, their employer. It was a dangerous precedent, a manifestation of behavior inadmissible insofar as, with a slap of the hand, they were wiping aside all other means of recourse.

On the genesis of this affair and the background of the problem, it is fitting to take note of the fact, unfortunately, that this is not the first time that a misunderstanding has existed between the law and the police. And that, at bottom, is not only quite understandable, but sometimes inevitable. Upon deep reflection, and despite the circumstances that came to light a few days ago, this state of affairs has its positive side, for it presents guarantees and safeguards to avoid falls. The important thing is that all be done in moderation, with intelligence and discernment.

Vandalism

The misunderstandings between law and police in our country have already borne fruit in a number of manifestations with the regrettable precedents of Kaolack. In Senegal it is possible for every citizen to contest a legal decision. On condition, however, that he does so in accordance with the laws; and this was not the attitude of the police. And in any case, were these regrettable incidents a reason for the police to go on strike, or worse, to come down into the streets to indulge in totally unjustifiable actions? The visit we paid to the Thies courthouse reveals the high degree of irresponsibility and vandalism of which a good fifty police officers (simple policemen, of course, but also some GMI's) were guilty. An entire room wrecked on a single session-day. Damages the cost of which has not been estimated at the present writing. But above all, an enormous mess, with the methodic and deliberate destruction of all the archives they could find. A good two centimeters of torn paper covering the entire floor of the room, magistrates insulted while they were administering justice, when the horde burst into the courtroom. One magistrate testifies: "They wanted to humiliate us." May that never happen again! For such behavior unfailingly adds to the impression--true or false--of a police force that is poorly respected and of little consideration, to which are ascribed, because of certain of its bad elements, practices of racketeering, corruption and even the most despicable beggary. An entire outlook incompatible with services such as the police should be providing.

Reaction

Under these conditions, the government reacted in appropriate fashion with the measures mentioned above. And to avoid the repetition of such behavior, as shameful as it was unexpected, President Abdou Diouf, who is known to be firm on principles and profoundly devoted to the common weal, to order and the correct and proper functioning of our republican institutions, appealed to a man (Jean Collin, secretary of state and secretary of the presidency of the republic) to bring back order into the ranks and to restore credibility and face to a police force aware of its duty to watch over the domestic security of the citizens. In the circumstances in which "policemen have committed the biggest blunder of their careers" (to borrow the expression of one retired police officer), all thoughts turned toward the head of state, who immediately named a person known for his love of country, his constant fidelity and his loyalty to our institutions.

Jean Collin, minister of the interior. No one had any quarrel with this nomination, except for a few old-fashioned souls whose sentiments are not particularly worth heeding. For whether it is in the area of finances, the interior or any other key sector, wherever he has worked, there is no question but that this man has left behind him a solid reputation as a serious and upright man, a man who keeps his nose to the grindstone. From all evidence, Collin is "the man for the season." And of that the head of state is perfectly aware, for he has never missed the opportunity to give him good marks, renewing his confidence in him and the hope placed in his abilities, despite the venerable age of the secretary of state.

Tomorrow

As these lines are being written, and after all that has happened, it is fitting to make a few observations. First of all, the law voted in on 17 April by the National Assembly, signifying dismissal from the cadres of the police and the civil service, has just been published in the official government journal. This means that it is in force now and that the dispositions of the decree signifying suspension become null and void. Accordingly, dismissal is the order of the day, with a few exceptions by reason of minimum service.

In other respects, Law 66-07, dated 18 January 1966, bearing on the personnel of the police forces, was modified in 1975, the date on which the police forces were militarized.

On the other hand, it is legitimate to ask oneself what infractions the policemen did commit. In Article 17 of the 1975 law, mention is made of a certain number of crimes of a specifically military nature, which are applicable to the (militarized) members of the police forces and are sanctioned by the Special Formation Court, in other words, by a military tribunal. These crimes include the refusal to obey (Article 205), rebellion against the armed forces (Article 212), insubordination, absence without leave, insults and assault and battery against superiors, misappropriation of funds or fencing of military property, devastation of buildings, etc.

If it appeared that some police officers were guilty of certain of these serious crimes, no one would like to be in their shoes. Under any circumstances, the head of state, a man of principle and balanced judgment, firm yet humane, will at the proper time make the decisions that most properly conform to his vision of things: a priesthood for the state, an action extended if need be to the supreme sacrifice in order that the republic may live.

Sanctions Expected

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 26 Jun 87 pp 6, 7

[Article by Birane Gning: "Heads Roll in Thies"]

[Text] Who is to pay for the damage done during the manifestations of 14 April in Thies? The question requires an answer all the more urgently in that all the components of the police forces (except some prison guards) took part in the march that ended up with the pillaging of the sessions hall of the Thies courthouse.

Secretary of State Jean Collin gave a partial answer to the question on 2 June, at the time of the vote taken on the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. In fact, it was more like a recall to order.

Several weeks earlier, in fact, while inspecting the troops of the fifth company of the Mobile Intervention Group (GMI) based in Ziguinchor, he had let it be known that the new GMI was going to be composed afresh of that latter unit and a few members of the police academy's 21st graduating class.

Clearly that means that out of the seven companies that make up this paramilitary force, only the fifth is without reproach. Even those elements based in Dakar took part in the events of 13 and 14 April in one way or other. But it is certainly the GMI forces quartered in Thies (the third and fourth companies and that of the service command) that are going to bear the brunt of the blame.

Thus it was no surprise when Mr Jean Collin revealed that the two Thies companies would not be reintegrated. On the other hand, it was astonishing that some elements of the CCS (Service Command Company), whose bailiwick is the Tropical Camp, were recalled to their posts. In this camp there is a conviction about one thing: Apart from the commanding officers and three principal brigadiers, no one today can swear that he did not take part in the events of 14 April. For that reason, it is difficult to explain why certain men, who had in fact taken part in these manifestations, were recalled--although perhaps only for the time being--whereas others are waiting, even if the fate of all will still depend on the conclusions of the regional commissions, which met on 5 June in the administrative building.

Within the two companies based at Michel Legrand (the fourth) and Tropical (the third), there is no hiding the anxiety felt at seeing sanctioned officers in the place of others, when the conclusions of the regional commissions are made public, either. People in these circles emphatically maintain that certain "stool-pigeons" have already manifested their feelings by denouncing the principal ring-leaders, and that such an attitude was a factor in the report made on this occasion by the commanders. Nearly one hundred persons belonging to these two units, according to certain sources, could be definitively dismissed for having received unfavorable evaluations in the report made by the latter.

Does this report in its supplements also take into account the people on the central commissariat, the board of governors and the prefectural staff who had taken part in the march? If it is limited solely to the GMIs, one may be sure that among those "indexed" the younger element will not be absent.

In GMI circles, members of the 20th graduating class are frequently mentioned: they are said to have distinguished themselves by acts of insubordination as well as by taking part in the events of 14 April. It was certain of them who had refused to march from the village of Mont-Rolland in Thies to Camp Michel Legrand. It was also they who had thrown a fit of pique at the meal served at Kedougou during the visit of the president of the republic. These cases of insubordination are what make them seem to be assigned the responsibility for what happened on 14 APRIL in Thies. And as for "sacrificial victims," there must be some among the 1 100 whose requests to be reintegrated have arrived in the offices of the regional authorities; they will no doubt be some of those dismissed.

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM NOTES COUNTRY'S LINKS WITH BRITISH INTELLIGENCE

EA211920 Dar Es Salaam Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1815 GMT 20
Jul 87

[Excerpts] Last week, a strange trial was on in a Botswana court. A man, a British [words indistinct] was accused of plotting to kill a white antiapartheid activist based in Botswana. He agreed that he was working for South Africa, white South African men who said the activist had to be tailed wherever he went so that it could be established whether he was indeed a member of the ANC. This British Citizen, it transpired at the trial, was also a member of the British Intelligence Unit MI6. The British secret agent did corner his prey in a hotel and held him up at gun-point. Fortunately, this James Bond did not manage to kill the antiapartheid activist.

What is strange about this case? Not much. But, perhaps the strangeness of the case lies in the fact that the case provides a glimpse of the amount of cooperation that exists between the security and the intelligence communities of both South Africa and Britain. We in the ANC are not surprised at the revelations. We have known all along that Western governments are paying lip-service to the suffering of our people and the need to eradicate the odious system of apartheid. In the meantime, they collaborate with the Pretoria racists in many fields. The British agent [words indistinct] that he is not here representing the MI6 and that the man who hired him to follow the activist was [words indistinct] but no amount of explaining will hoodwink us.

A fact has been established, that the British and the South African security (services) do cooperate in such delicate matters as the anti-ANC expedition of the racists. Why should the Western democracies assist the most undemocratic regime in the world to stay in power? Why do they always cry foul whenever the liberation movement strikes a blow for freedom? The ANC is fighting a just war. He resorted to arms after almost half a century of peaceful struggle. Today all civilized mankind is on our side.

/12232

CSO: 3400/180

REPORT QUOTES ANC SOURCES ON POLICIES, VIEWS

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg Television Service in English at 1830 GMT on 21 July broadcasts as part of its "Network" program a video report on the "policies and standpoints enunciated by the ANC."

The opening shots show ANC placards and a red flag held up by a crowd. The announcer refers to a speech made by the ANC's Joe Slovo at the 65th anniversary of the SACP. Video of Slovo speaking is followed by Slovo's voice with a still shot of him. He says: "Our starting point, the theory of Marxism-Leninism, is a tool and not a mathematical formula. We believe that the kind of victory to be aimed for in the coming struggles must provide a launching pad for the creation of conditions which will make it possible to work for a socialist future."

This is followed by shots of demonstrations against ANC leaders in the United States and Japan and a necklace murder. Referring to the ANC's close relationship with the SACP, the announcer quotes ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo as saying: "We are certain the experience and maturity which the SACP has accumulated will stand our broad movement for the national liberation in good stead." Also referring to the close relationship Slovo is quoted as saying "that cooperation between the ANC and the SACP began long before they were both driven underground." The ANC publication SECHABA also is quoted: "The ANC shall not at any time be persuaded to forego its alliance with the SACP whose publication says, we must raise the flag of the SACP and ANC yet higher and we must frustrate the enemy's maneuvers. Unity is strength."

The program returns to Slovo recording, as he notes: "The 20th century sweep towards self-determination of oppressed nationalities, towards national liberation truly began with the October Revolution. Another impact of the way in which power was wielded in the Soviet Union was the display of an unprecedented and unending attitude of solidarity with our struggle from the Soviet Bolsheviks."

The announcer continues: "Following his visit to the Soviet Union in November last year, Oliver Tambo stated: We draw immense satisfaction and inspiration from the fact that the Soviet Union is resolved to contribute everything within its possibilities, and within the context of our own requests to assist the ANC." Video clips show a youth festival in Cuba, reportedly attended by the ANC, as the announcer says: "While admitting to strong ties with the Soviets, Oliver Tambo was stumped when asked how the Soviet Union could help

the ANC achieve peace in South Africa saying: I am sure they can. I don't know how, but I think it is possible."

Video clips of a necklacing are accompanied by a voice recording of Winnie Mandela saying: "We have got no arms, we have stones, we have boxes of matches... forward to freedom." The announcer follows with the observation that "peoples courts have become a phenomenon in certain townships. Oliver Tambo shows little mercy when it comes to the murder of councillors: Why is it important that a councillor has been killed by the people in their anger while they are struggling to defeat the system to liberate even those councillors."

The announcer continues: "In a variety of publications the ANC proudly demonstrates that it is inextricably involved in the business of violence and terrorism. At its national congress of 1985 it was decided: We can no longer allow our armed activities to be determined solely by the risk of civilian casualties. While in SECHABA of December the ANC says of necklacing: We do understand our people when they use the necklace. SECHABA of March last year says: The ANC does not talk of power-sharing, but the seizure of power by the people. No power-sharing with the racists."

"Demands by the West that the ANC negotiate on South Africa's future are today regarded with extreme suspicion and in a serious light by the ANC. At its Executive Committee conference it decided: We must at all times work to ensure that we are in the strongest possible political, military, and diplomatic position whenever such negotiations may be forced on us."

"In the economic field the SACP refers as follows to the role of its subservient trade unions in the liberation struggle: The trade union struggle serves as a starting point for the awakening of class consciousness which leads to organized struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the spread of socialism."

While to a greater or lesser extent there are divisions among white people in South Africa, the ANC and SACP are keeping a close watch on such developments and welcome any divisions with open arms. In SECHABA the ANC writes of the crisis in South Africa promoted by splits in the National Party. It says: We must never be slow to take advantage of differences and divisions which our successors will inevitably spark off to isolate the most vociferous, the most uncompromising, and the most reactionary elements among the whites. Joe Slovo welcomes divisions among whites saying: The ANC-led liberation alliance, representing main revolutionary forces, is clearly the key factor of this front; but particularly in the recent period the crisis has thrown up a variety of other groupings, including recent defectors from the white laager which favor a farreaching shift away from apartheid; but they do not necessarily share the ANC's more radical objectives, and although these forces for a change are not part of the revolutionary forces they obviously contribute to the weakening of the main enemy, and some of them are clearly part of the opposition lineup. At its 1985 conference the ANC called for mobilization of the white community. The main task it gives to whites is to popularize the "End Conscription Campaign."

When confronted with the might of the SADF, the ANC finds itself at a total loss. SECHABA of March last year says: The racist army is the most mobile in Africa and to win a section of such an army is no easy task. In its May edition SECHABA warns that: Revolutionary movements seldom achieve their objectives unless they convert the soldiers or weaken their spirit, and to the end the ANC is intensifying its "End Conscription Campaign."

The announcer concludes the report by stating: "In its quest to destroy South Africa as we know it today the ANC [passage missing]"

/12232

CSO: 3400/180

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS REPORTEDLY SOFTENS STANCE ON PRISONERS' RELEASE

MB190844 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent David Breier]

[Text] A dramatic breakthrough for South Africa, possibly the release of political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, is on the cards, say the black local-government men who spent hours talking to Mr Chris Heunis this week.

After the meeting, the black municipal men expressed their amazement at the complete change in attitude of Mr Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, whom they described as less arrogant than in the past. He actually pleaded with them, they said.

The release of political prisoners could open the way for moderate blacks to take part in the government's proposed National Statutory Council (NSC) as this is their strongest precondition.

And if moderate blacks receive credit for the release of prisoners such as Mandela, this could increase their credibility in elections for the NSC.

Among those demanding the release of political prisoners before they can consider taking part in the NSC are the giant Inkatha movement, various homeland leaders and the United Municipalities of SA (Umsa).

Mr Heunis this week met leaders of Umsa which adopts a tougher stand on negotiations than the softer Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) from which Umsa broke away recently.

Ucasa has already announced its preparedness to take part in the NSC, but Umsa represents the larger black municipalities including Soweto, and its cooperation is essential to the government's plans for NSC elections.

After the meeting with Umsa, Mr Heunis said that none of the preconditions set by black leaders for participation in the NSC, was insurmountable.

Mr Tom Boya, president of Umsa, told the SUNDAY STAR that his impression of the meeting was that the most likely precondition which the government could meet was the release of political prisoners.

"For the first time, I heard the word 'pardon' mentioned in the context of political prisoners," Mr Boya said. This was when Mr Heunis said it would not be possible for political prisoners such as Zeph Mothopeng of the Pan Africanist Congress and Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress to take part in black elections unless they were pardoned.

Mr Boya said Umsa's preconditions were:

--The unbanning of all political organisations;

--The return of political exiles and the release of political prisoners and detainees;

--The scrapping of discriminatory legislation such as the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

Mr Boya said Mr Heunis was "less arrogant" (than on previous occasions) and the meeting lasted for 3 hours even though it had been scheduled for 2: "He had time for us. He was pleading with us, and he was more receptive."

Mr Boya said that to justify Umsa's participation in any elections for the NSC, the government would have to do something dramatic. He believed this could be the release of political prisoners.

Mr Heunis's new tolerance appears to be influenced by the new style set recently when Dr Stoffel van der Merwe was made deputy minister of constitutional development.

Dr van der Merwe suggested detainees could eventually take part in negotiations with government. He believes they would not formally have to renounce violence. And he does not insist that the government set preconditions that any new constitution must be based on group rights although this is still government policy.

The new mood in government appears to reflect its determination to exploit the relative lull in unrest to hold successful black elections in order to improve its political credibility.

Mr Heunis said this weekend he had nothing to add to his statement earlier this week when he said that none of the preconditions demanded by black leaders before they would participate in the NSC was insurmountable.

/12232

CSO: 3400/180

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC'S SLOVO ON MURDER OF MEMBERS, RSA TACTICS

MB201635 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 20 Jul 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Lusaka yesterday two top members of the ANC, Cassius Make and Paul Dikeledi, were buried. They were killed in Swaziland on 9 July when the taxi they were traveling in was attacked and they died in a hail of bullets. The claim was that they were the victims of South African agents.

In Lusaka Jim Fish asked Joe Slovo of the ANC's Executive Committee if the killings would change the ANC's strategy:

[Begin recording] [Slovo] Well, I think that, if anything, it will reinforce the conviction that the regime can only, really, in the end be removed by an escalating armed struggle. They are treating the surrounding states as their killing fields--in Angola, in Mozambique, in Botswana and in Swaziland. And we believe that this action, which is connected with a number of other killings and assassinations which have taken place, and will continue to take place, ought to awaken the world once again to the necessity to act in a really effective way to attempt to put an end to the scourge of southern Africa.

[Fish] Since you consider that the deaths of Cassius Make and others recently represent something of a successfully change of tactics of the South African authorities, in that they have managed to pinpoint some of your most important leaders and eradicate them in neighboring countries, what can you do to counter this now?

[Slovo] Well obviously we must take greater care, we must exercise greater vigilance. We have known--this is not new to us--we have known for a long time that the enemy intends to go in for these individual assassinations of key personalities and we have taken precautions, but there is no struggle that can be fought without casualties.

[Fish] It's unusual for someone of Cassius Make's seniority to be operating out of a country such as Swaziland which has been recently regarded as something of a no-go area for the ANC. What was his mission there?

[Slovo] Well, as far as we are concerned there is no no--go area in our commitment to continue with the struggle. People like Cassius do their work wherever it has to be done, whether it is inside or outside the country, and on this particular occasion the enemy had perhaps a lucky strike. [end recording]

/12232

CSO: 3400/180

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY NOTES SADCC RECOGNITION OF ECONOMIC REALITY

MB230600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The nine member-government of SADCC, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, have apparently finally completed the circle and returned to square one.

According to reports from Lusaka the foreign ministers of the nine have been discussing a new strategy in respect of South Africa. It involves, in the place of direct confrontation with South Africa through sanctions, closer cooperation among themselves to their mutual advantage and the further development of alternative and additional foreign trade routes, especially through Mozambique. The strategy will be put to a summit of government leaders at the weekend and may also be raised next week at the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity.

Observers may be struck by the Irony: The supposed new strategy is precisely the declared purpose for which SADCC was founded early in this decade.

It will also be recalled that the South African response was to welcome that initiative, since development in southern Africa would also enhance stability in the region. The new organization could be of great value if it adhered to the positive aims set out at its inception.

Regrettably, it did not. Like the OAU years earlier, the SADCC had not been in existence long before its leading lights were exploiting it as a political forum and the cooperative purpose was being concentrated on collective action to campaign against South Africa. Demands for comprehensive sanctions were pushed to the point where bodies like the Commonwealth were induced to agree to various measures.

It was at that point that reality reasserted itself. A number of SADCC governments had already given notice earlier in the campaign that they would not go along with resolutions to cut their trade, transport, and other economic ties with South Africa. For others, who had claimed to be deferring actions until they had achieved wider international agreement, the time came to deliver the goods.

This week President Kuanda at last put an end to the pretense. Zambia and Zimbabwe had not agreed that they could not even sever air links with South Africa. He blamed other countries: Mozambique for example had refused to follow suit because it had to transport the thousands of mine workers who earn a large part of its national income in South Africa.

The truth is, of course, that the realities of southern Africa had stubbornly refused to go away despite the best efforts of Messrs Kaunda and Mugabe to act as if they did not exist. Any economist, businessman, or objective political could have told Dr Kaunda 5 years ago, and many did, that his sanctions threats were futile.

The economic interdependence of southern African countries, and the closeness of the links with South Africa, are such that development depends entirely on cooperation. Those who would isolate the center of this network would merely be isolating themselves, to their own severe economic detriment. With this truism being generally acknowledged, SADCC may return to its original goals and grow into the useful development agency it was meant to be.

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'FOCUS' COLUMN PRESENTS PAPER ON NEGOTIATED SOLUTIONS

MB170844 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16, 17 Jul 87

["Excerpts" of paper presented by Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, at the Dakar Conference with the ANC; from the "Focus column"]

[16 Jul 87 p 6]

[Text] While there is an infinite number of imaginable scenarios for South Africa, most analysts agree that there are surprisingly few--maybe only two--that are reasonably likely. One of these is that there will be a "negotiated solution."

This paper examines only this scenario and makes recommendations for increasing its likelihood significantly. This is not to say that other responsibilities are unimportant. They are simply not the subject of this paper. The major alternatives are:

1. Survival of the Status Quo: The survival of the status quo for the short to medium term seems to me to be the most likely scenario. this scenario, described by Clem Sunter in "The World and South Africa in 1990's" as the "Low Road," entails intensified resistance, conflict and international isolation; a long term deterioration of the economy; the government of the day going into a fortress or laager and "holding out" for many years.

At the end, a decision has to be made about who will govern over the wasteland. The negotiated solution--the High Road--is regarded by Sunter and his team as the only serious contender for the Low Road or wasteland.

2. Revolution: Most experts seem to regard a successful revolution--a popular uprising against the government--as extremely unlikely in the short to medium term.

3. Military Victory: A successful military invasion is seldom regarded as a serious possibility.

4. Military Coup: There is periodic speculation that the South African Defence Force may, with or without the support of the government, stage a

military coup in an attempt to restore order. The unknown factor here is whether, in the unlikely event of a coup in the short term, military power would be used to end or reverse "reform," or to introduce a "solution" without needing to fear a reaction from the electorate.

5. Capitulation/Abdication: There is no reason to believe that the government would simply hand over power unconditionally.

6. Co-option: Many observers consider it likely that there will be a process of "co-option" or "co-optation" whereby the government involves blacks who are willing to participate in the "system" in government.

But there are few who believe that the co-option route has much prospect of achieving a solution in the short to medium term. Most would describe co-option as one of the forms of survival of the status quo. It is frequently compared with the Muzorewa era in Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia).

7. Partition: Partition in some form is the policy of groups to the right of the government. Partition policies range from the proposal that relatively small white or Afrikaner separatist republics or homelands be established and that the bulk of South Africa be left to its own devices, to the dominant "conservative" position that the country be split roughly in two, with the Transvaal, Free State and Northern Natal becoming a white state, and the Cape and the bulk of Natal become a black state.

It seems as if the government could, by co-option and other constitutional means, relatively easily ward off any threat from parties to its right. Furthermore, partition seems unlikely to bring an end to the conflict so that it could not realistically be described as a solution, at least not in the foreseeable future.

8. Classical Apartheid: Interestingly, there no longer seems to be a single significant group that advocates classical or Verwoedian apartheid in the sense of establishing eight or nine ethnic homelands, comprising little more than 13 percent of the country with the remaining 87 percent being "white," and with rigid social and economic segregation.

9. Isolation (Sanctions and Disinvestment): Surprisingly, many people still have lavish expectations regarding the potential of isolation. It is hard for me to imagine by what means sanctions and disinvestment, even if achieved on a global scale, are likely to end the status quo.

Sanctions are essentially trade barriers (protectionism) imposed by a foreign government instead of a domestic government.

Disinvestment is a form of exchange control imposed by a foreign government. Whether trade barriers and exchange controls are good or bad for a country is a matter of considerable debate, but few experts would predict that they could "overthrow the system."

What sanctions (protectionism) and disinvestment (exchange controls) do, is to raise the costs of foreign trade and foreign exchange dealings.

Since only a domestic government is likely to impose such measures effectively, the transaction cost and thus the impact seems likely to be less than both advocates and opponents of sanctions and disinvestment expect.

[17 Jul 87 p 6, 7]

[Text] Since this paper considers only the negotiated solution scenario, there needs to be clarity on what constitutes a "solution."

For the purposes of this paper certain conditions are regarded as a non-solution, such as a right or left wing dictatorship, or some variation on the status quo. Neither are likely to produce peace or prosperity.

A solution, to be called a solution, would need to satisfy what we might call the non-negotiable demands of (a) the majority of black and white South Africans, of (b) the major political groups, and of (c) the major Western governments.

Without going into the question of who are the major black and white political groups, suffice it to say that among them will have to be the two key actors, namely the present government and the ANC. We have to consider, therefore, whether there is a post-apartheid alternative which is potentially acceptable to the government, the ANC, and other major groups.

That is, is there a system that can accommodate the non-negotiables of both sides, or stated more comprehensively, of all major factions? It seems, increasingly, that there is. In Sunter's terms, the High Road is achievable.

What "Post Apartheid" Means

Now that a post-apartheid South Africa is achievable, it is no longer sufficient for opponents of apartheid to define their position by what it's not, namely, as merely being "anti-apartheid."

In other words, being "anti-apartheid" does not say very much as the prospect of ending apartheid becomes more realistic. Alternatives include, e.g. partition, consociation, dictatorship, monarchy, one party rule, multi-party democracy, a non-party system, direct democracy, federalism, confederalism, centralism, etc.

In the anti-apartheid movement, and in the Freedom Charter, various "demands" have been articulated that are not strictly part of apartheid, such as nationalisation and the redistribution of wealth. It may be important to clearly distinguish demands that are not apartheid-specific, since they distract attention from the central issue.

Questions such as redistribution and nationalisation are "policy issues" to be determined by the powers that be in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The primary issue is achieving an alternative to apartheid: Whatever its ideological policy mix might be. The policies that are adopted under the alternative are a secondary issue--or so they should be.

Unfortunately in the debate about the future, there is often a sort of charade according to which the participants all pretend that they are in pursuit of no more than acceptable constitutional political structures while what they have is a hidden social or economic agenda.

There are at least three preconditions for negotiation to have a prospect of success:

--The outcome of the negotiations (a possible solution) would have to be saleable.

--It would then have to be popularised.

--To be popularised, it would have to be a "win...-win" solution.

We now examine these three preconditions non-sequentially, starting with the last.

Precondition One: A "Win-Win" Solution

The reason a negotiated solution in the near to medium term has to be "win-win" is that the converse, a win-lose solution is--almost by definition--not negotiable. A win-lose scenario, or "winner takes all" scenario, is one that could arise only by one of the alternative processes that are not the subject of this paper. What constitutes a win-win situation is, of course, relative.

For the majority of blacks, an unconditional hand-over might appear to be the first prize. However, that is probably not achievable in the near to medium term and would, in any event, constitute one of the scenarios not under consideration in this paper.

The Low Road scenario, the alternative to a negotiated solution, is an indefinite perpetuation of the struggle and of black exclusion. If the government is relatively successful, on the Low Road, with co-option and reform those engaged in the struggle run the risk of losing support and legitimacy.

For whites, first prize might appear to be a perpetuation of white rule and privilege, in a stable, secure and internationally acceptable South Africa. That too, is probably unachievable, but even if it were, it would be by virtue of one of the scenarios not being considered in this paper.

The win-win alternative offers both black and white South Africans a very attractive second prize. More importantly, it is an achievable second prize. It is one with relative normality, freedom, prosperity and dignity. It is one in which South Africa could easily become one of the world's great countries.

To be saleable to white South Africans, who presently hold the power, a solution would need to provide what we might loosely call "security." Security that whites will continue to enjoy the most important freedoms from which blacks have been excluded in the past.

Security that there will be reasonably "good government." Security against the "revenge factor"--the fear that if blacks get into power, they will abuse that power against whites, as whites have done against blacks. In short, whites want protection from what they have been doing to others.

One could put it cynically: Whites know all too well how to abuse the power of government and will resist to the bitter end the prospect that they will become victims of that abuse.

For a negotiated solution to be saleable to the majority of blacks, it would have to constitute an unambiguous abolition of overt and covert apartheid in all its forms. It means full equality at law, politically, socially and economically.

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BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS AID TO ANC--London--The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has just received a donation of nearly \$500,000 as the result of a very successful campaign of solidarity carried out in Holland last June. The aforementioned campaign, carried out under the slogan "June, Month of Action," was sponsored by the Netherlands antiapartheid movement. It is to be recalled that during that month the South African patriots commemorated several dates of national importance, including another anniversary of the Soweto Massacre. Simultaneously, the mayor of Amsterdam announced the forthcoming opening of an ANC office in that city, an event that the South African nationalist movement considers "an enormous political success." [Text]
[Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 1] 8908

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